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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 16, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Total failures for the past seven days as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are: For the United States 231, against 233 last year, and 34 in Canada against 35 last year.

As an indication of the confidence that the nations of the earth have in each other, says the Wilmington Star, the standing armies of the world, in peace times, number about 3,000,000 men, which are kept simply to watch and be prepared to take advantage of opportunities to do some robbery or something of that sort.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1895: Galveston 1,642 bales; New Orleans 2,525,169; Mobile 247,010; Savannah 920,246; Charleston 242,275; Wilmington 234,096; Norfolk 458,459; Baltimore 114,088. New York 184,834; Boston 309,871; Newport News 32,337; Philadelphia 166,602; West Point 283,286; Brunswick 100,025; Velasco 592; Port Royal 149,063. Total 7,733,576.

Every year the bravest deed done in saving life in the British dominions is marked by the award of the Stanhope gold medal by the Royal Humane Society. It was given this year to William Mugford of Torquay, who was caught in a sewer where he was at work with three companions when the sewer was flooded by a sudden thunder storm, and saved two of the men by holding them up by main strength for seven hours until relief came.

It it said that Thomas A. Edison is now engaged on a new invention, with which, if he is successful, instantaneous communication may be had without wire at distances no matter how great. The device consists of a little instrument about the size of a watch, supplied with sympathetic needles which respond to each other, and all the parties desiring to communicate with each other have to do is to call into play these instruments.

The Texas State Treasury when it closed last Thursday night, May 7, was announced insolvent by Treasurer Wortham. The passage of the General Appropriation bill by the Legislature just closed, made the State liable at once for $614,000. To pay this amount there was only $100,000. The bill became effective, and warrants were drawn and within six hours every cent of the $100,000 in the Treasury was taken out, and there is now a shortage of $514,000. Treasurer Wortham says it will be next January before the State will be on a cash basis again.

Of the 11,621,530 square miles that Africa comprises, England now holds 2,194,880, according to the latest figures compiled by Mr. Ravenstein of the Geographical Society. France has 3,326,700 square miles, including Algeria, Tunis, and a large part of the Sahara; Germany 884,810, the greater part acquired since 1884; Portugal, which at one time had almost a monopoly of Africa, now owns only 826,730 square miles; Spain holds 153,854, chiefly on the Sahara coast, and Italy 548,880. The Congo Free State contains 905,090 square miles, and the Boer Republic 177,750. Europe, that is, has already seized upun more than three-fourth of the continent.

Historians have been obtained for each regiment North Carolina sent the Confederacy except the Thirty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first. It seems, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, as if these regiments will be ommitted from the volume of sketches to be published by the Veterans' association. As a striking instance of the rapadity with which the veterans are dying off, it may be mentioned that two of these historians, Gen. Barringer and Capt. M. E. Carter, have died since their selection by Judge Walter Clarke last winter. If these sketches are to be written by participants there should be no unnecessary delay.

At the Southern Baptist Convention in Washington last week secretary Tichnor reported for the Home Mission board as follows: Missionaries, 425; increase 44 and more than any year in the board's history. Baptized, 5,921; increased 1,351 and 572 more than have been baptized in one year since the organization of the Convention. Cash receipts $88,640, being $15,400 larger than last year. The board began this year with a debt of $6,763. May 1st it had been reduced to $1,100. The general statistics of the convention were given in a compilation made by Secretary Burrows. It showed the following totals: District associations 702, ordained ministers 9,967, churches 17,803, membership (white) 1,351,041; colored churches 12,838, membership 1,317,130; aggregate membership 2,748,171.

"A few years ago," says the Atlanta Constitution, "Secretary Carlisle made a ringing speech in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, in which he denounced with eloquent indignation the shylocks and the money grabbers, in whose interest silver was demonetized. A few years ago Secretary Smith, over his own name, declared for the free coinage of silver. Since that time these distinguished gentlemen have been brought in close contact with Mr. Cleveland and have seen a new light. They could not hold their places in the cabinet if they were to advocate the interests of the people as against the greed of the shylock class." In like manner, Senator Gorman is understood to have been an eloquent free coinage man before he found it necessary, in order to retain his grip on the machine through patronage, to sell out to Cleveland.

The cotton report, as consolidated by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of May, relates to progress of cotton planting and contemplated acreages. The amount of the proposed breadth planted prior to May 1st was 78.5 per cent., against 91.6 last year and 85.3 the year before, which is ten points lower than the acreage usually planted at that date. The returned estimates of area planted by States are as follows: North Carolina 55, South Carolina 75, Georgia 79, Florida 95, Alabama 87, Mississippi 84, Louisiana 86, Texas 75 Arkansas 79, Tennessee 79. The delay was caused principally by the cold, backward Spring, while in some sections it was the result of dry weather. The indications at present point to about the usual acreages in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, and a reduction in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A dispatch from Yokohoma says that thirteen hundred persons diod from cholera in the Pescadore islands during the month of April. The disease, the dispatch adds, is now abating. ——The joint session of the Delaware Legislature failed to elect a United States Senator and the two bodies adjourned *sine die*. Speaker McMullen of the House declared H. A. Dupont elected Senator. ——A New York dispatch says a number of banks in Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee are borrowing there, and are paying an average of four per cent. for money to mature in October, with agreement covering renewal at that time. ——Gov. Morton, of New York, has signed the racing bills, and filed a memorandum giving the reasons for his approval. He has also appointed Messrs. August Belmont, John Sanford and Edwin D. Morgan as members of the State Racing Commission, who are to issue licenses to the running tracks. ——It was given out at Bristol, R. I., last week that the Herreshoffs had put in a bid to build six torpedo boats for the Spanish Government. These boats, it is said, are to make from eighteen to twenty knots. They are to be used as patrol boats along the coast of Cuba. ——The New Orleans grand jury returned thirteen indictments against the proprietors of Wenger's Theatre, the Eden Musee and the Tivoli concert halls for violation of the Sunday laws. Selling liquor to minors and employing women as dispensers of beer and other drinks sold in the halls are the charges. ——Secretary Gresham notifies the Hawaiian Government that Minister Thurston is no longer acceptable to the Administration at Washington ——The court dismissed the application to enjoin the Mayor of Huntington, W. Va., against closing all the stores on Sunday. ——At the National Liberal club meeting in London, Lord Rosebery, the Prime Minister, caused much comment by repeated lapses of memory and loss of the thread of his argument during a speech; some attributed it to the use of drugs. ——Judge Thompson, at Louisville, after giving the Gordon-Brown homicide case a lengthy hearing, discharged Gordon, stating that Gordon was not only not guilty, but was justified in what he had done. ——Secretary Carlisle will open Mr. Cleveland's sound money campaign by a speech in Covington, Ky., on the 18th or 20th inst., he will make four other speeches in that State and one at the Memphis conference. ——An official of the State Department says Minister Thurston's recall was asked because he attempted to discredit Minister Willis before the American people for his conduct in Hawaii. ——Gilbert A. Elliott, brother of President Elliott, of the Atlantic Coast Line, died in New York Thursday. ——San Antonio people offer $50,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. ——The Creater New York bill was defeated by one vote in the Senate. —— The Paris press is profuse in its praise of Ambassor Eustis' recent speech in London and of the astute diplomacy of our Administration; it is also complimentary to the United States for the position taken by her in the China-Japan affair. ——The Plants will have built at Newport News the largest save two, steamer ever built in American waters; she will be over 400 feet long and be fitted up in the most elegant style. ——The Governor of South Carolina has notified Governor Carr that he will be in Raleigh on the 20th. —— Hoke Seerest, the wife murderer, is in the penitentiary. ——The striking garment workers, of Philadelphia are victorious; forty-eight contractors concede their demands and by Saturday all the strikers will be back at work, with the result of abolition of sweat shops. ——The Federal court at Columbia decided the South Carolina Registration law and the Dispensary law unconstitutional and granted permanent injunctions against the exercise of powers under either; Commissioner Mixon and the constables were discharged in the contempt cases on making disclaimers and apologies; since the issuing of the permanent injunction a constable has already made a seizure of liquors. ——The President gave a reception Friday afternoon to the 3,000 Southern Baptists in Washington. ——The Agricultural Department cotton report says that the acreage planted up to May 1st was 78.5 per cent., about 10 points below the average; for this State it was 55; indications point to usual acreage in this State; there will be reductions in Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. ——The Scotch Liberals in the House of Commons threaten to withdraw their support from the Government if the Scotch commission is not appointed. ——The national treasury is exchanging a quantity of small silver certificate bills for gold in the Northwest, but gold is still being withdrawn at New York and San Francisco. ——Admiral Meade's severe criticism of the Administration caused much excitement at the Navy Department; it is for like conduct that he recently reported Medical Inspector Kershner, who is to be tried by court martial. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: The present week brings distinct and, in some instances, even more pronounced evidence of improvement in business, notwithstanding the increase of the wave of industrial discontent and strikes for higher wages, always the accompaniment of an upward tendency of prices. Savannah expects next week's carnival to stimulate demand, and Augusta states factors are asking for less money than a year ago. Merchants at Memphis, Charleston, Chattanooga and Atlanta have experienced a better demand, but at Birmingham, New Orleans and Galveston business remains quiet or unchanged. Cotton goods are not moving very actively at the advances; buyers have supplied themselves at lower figures. ——The Peabody mills at Newburyport, Mass., will restore the 10 per cent. cut in wages made in January last. ——Governor Evans says the decision of the Federal court will not prevent the holding of the constitutional convention and that it will be dominated by white men; he says the decision as to the Dispensary law will be of little effect; he and Senator Tillman charge both Federal judges with being corruptly influenced; at Beaufort a dispensary constable was arrested by a Federal marshal for seizing liquor. —— The first session of the Southern Baptist convention was held Friday; there were 703 of the 813 regular delegates present; Dr. Skinner, of North Carolina, conducted the devotional services preceding the organization of the body for business; Judge Haralson was re-elected president; reports of various committees were read. ——The war in Cuba has seriously effected Mobile's lumber trade. —— The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad will be reorganized; an extension will be built from Lyons, Ga., to Savannah.

Sketch of the Life of Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D.

The ancestors of Dr. Colton were of English origin, who came to this country about the year 1630, settled first at Roxbury, Mass., subsequently moved to Springfield and lived in that part of it called Longmeadow. Here his father, Jabez Colton, was born, who graduated at Yale College in 1775, served as an officer two terms in the Revolutionary war, spent a number of years teaching school at Enfield, then at Somers, Conn. While at the latter place he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Baldwin, sister to Hon. Simeon Baldwin and aunt of Hon. R. S. Baldwin, of Conn. Of three children, two sons and a daughter, Simeon was the oldest. He was born at Somers Jan'y 8, 1785. His early education was obtained at home. Prepared by his father, he entered Yale College in the autum of 1802, and by the pecuniary assistance of his uncle, from whom he received his name, he was enabled to graduate in the fall of 1806. When he entered College no religious character had been formed, though from a child he had been carefully instructed in the doctrines of the Bible, as expounded by the Westminister Assembly. The death of his room-mate, which occurred in the latter part of his collegiate course, fixed his mind decidedly and permanently upon religious things and awakened a special solicitude for his personal salvation. He commenced prayers with his new chum, and says in his journal at this time: "I attended meetings with pleasure, but still there were subjects that were always perplexing me. The doctrines of personal election and predestination troubled me much, and I found it difficult to reconcile them with my notions of the justice and mercy of God."

Soon after he graduated, he took charge of a new academy at Monson, Mass., where he remained one year, and then went to Salem, united with the church and studied Theology under Dr. Samuel Worster, and was licensed to preach by the Salem Association of the Congregational Church, May the 8th, 1810. He received a call from Palmer, where he was ordained June 19th, 1811, and remained ten years preaching with acceptability and manifest tokens of divine favor. In the summer of 1820 he returned to Monson and took charge of the academy, of which he was the first principal. The semi-centennial celebration of its inecprration he attended in 1854. Thence he went to Amherst Academy, where he remained three years, when in the summer of 1830 he accepted an invitation to come to North Carolina and take charge of the Donaldson Academy, in the town of Fayetteville. By certificate from Brookfield Association, Mass., he united with the Presbytery of Fayetteville the 2d of April, 1834, and in all his subsequent changes, retained this relation to the day of his death. On the 5th of May, 1846, he entered upon his labors as President of Mississippi College, which office he resigned Sept. 18th, 1848, accepted an invitation to return to N. C. and take charge of the Cumberland Academy at Summerville, and on the 3rd of Jan'y, 1849, entered upon his duties as principal of the same. He closed his connection with this school Nov. 23rd, 1853, and removed to Asheboro with a view of teaching, and a longing desire to possess a small farm which might be a home for his family after his death. He continued to teach and hear "some recitations" in his own room almost to the close of life.

As a minister Dr. Colton was scarcely less assiduous. The Bluff, Rockfish and McPherson's churches, which he supplied, while at Fayetteville; Sardis and Mount Pisgah, while at Summerville; the church at Asheboro and the Mission Stations in that vicinity, will all bear witness to this fact. Owing to his teaching he was not regular in attending the higher judicatories of the church, but when present he was not a mere spectator in the proceedings of those bodies. He was deliberate and argumentative in debate and more accustomed to deal with facts than figures of rhetoric. His preaching was plain and practical, without much action, but often with deep emotion. His personal piety was prominent but not obtrusive. His religion was that of the head as well as of the heart, and consisted not so much in feeling as in knowledge and faith. His early difficulties in reference to election and predestination were all removed and he became a strong believer in those doctrines in the Calvinistic sense. In the review of his life, at the close of his 70th year, he says: "I have lived to overcome all scruples and doubts concerning the divine government, and to become a firm and habitual believer in the doctrine of a special providence. It is the comfort of my life, God reigns universally and I am glad."

Besides preaching and teaching Dr. Colton's quick perception, clear judgmeat, good memory and industrious habits enabled him to contribute largely to the material prosperity of the community in which he lived. He was a practical Chemist, Mineralogist and Surveyor. He was a liberal patron of newspaper and periodical literature. He accumulated a library of about two thousand volumes. His published writings consist mainly in newspaper articles, secular and religious. Addresses delivered before literary societies, one or two sermons, and his celebrated pamphlet signed Presbuteros, in reference to the Exceeding acts of the General Assembly of 1838. As chairman of the committee of his Presbytery in 1844 to visit Davidson College, he made an elaborate report which was published for general circulation. He was a frequent visitor at the commencements of the State University. Appeared once before the Legislature in advocacy of a bill to establish a system of Normal Schools. In 1836 he was a delegate to a convention at Salisbury, having in view the building a railroad from Fayetteville to that place, and wrote an able report in reference to the same. Every school house, academy, college, church, or place of residence, and especially the public grounds placed under his control, testify to his efforts to promote public improvement. He was pre-eminently a public spirited man, lived to do good, and seemed to regard the thrift of communities as an evidence of true religion.

Dr. Colton was thrice married. The first time to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Capt. Gideon Colton, of Longmeadow. She was the mother of three children, and died July the 14th, 1821, leaving one child, a daughter. His second marriage was to Miss Susan, daughter of Isham Chapman, of Connecticut. She was taken from him Nov. 24th, 1850, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. Her second daughter preceded her to the tomb. Her remains repose in the cemetery at Summerville. Her female friends in that vicinity testified their esteem by erecting a plain monument to her memory. He was married the third time December the 21st, 1851, to Mrs. Catharine E. Fuller, then residing in Louisburg. In her he found a most suitable and agreeable companion, who ministered with unwearied assiduity to his infirmities in declining age and to the last moment of his life.

For several years before his death his bodily affliction was very severe, still he continued to attend to his little farm, and did much physical labor. During this time his reading was most practical, and much of his time was spent in devotional exercises, family and private. When he thought his powers were failing he used written forms of prayer which he had prepared for such an event. He had his mind fixed almost constantly on his approaching dissolution, and was particular to keep his affairs in readiness. The Messenger found him *watching*, and about 10 o'clock P. M., Sabbath, December 27th, 1868, his spirit left its earthly house of this tabernacle for the building of God, "a house not made with hands, Eternal in the heavens."

The Chicago Cyclone.

Atlanta Constitution.]

If our readers have not kept up with the goldbug movement in Illinois, especially in Chicago, they have missed a very rich treat. The matter is worth reviewing.

The state executive committee of the democratic party, by a vote of thirty to seven, decided sometime ago to call a convention of the party for the purpose of making a clear and an unmistakable declaration on the financial question. Ample time was given between the date of the call and the time set for the convention for the party to discuss the matter and select delegates favorable to any view that the voters might be in favor of. Senator John M. Palmer, in the name of Clevelandism, uttered a protest against the call, but as the senator was neither the party nor the machinery thereof, and as he has been at sixes and sevens with his own views for quite a number of years, nobody paid any attention to him.

At the very beginning of the campaign the agents of shylockism in Chicago declared that they had it in their power to put an end to the movement, and they went about it with great energy. They opened their headquarters in Chicago in the most expensive style, hired clerks and typewriters and made the most elaborate preparations for electing gold-bug delegates from Chicago. As that city is entitled to 353 delegates of the whole, numbering about 800, the success of the shylocks there would have been something of a set-back to the silver movement. Control of the convention itself would have put a temporary end to the free coinage movement in all parts of the country.

This was perfectly well understood by the agents of the shylock class in Chicago, and they began their campaign with a great flourish of trumpets. After furnishing their headquarters in the most expensive manner, they sent out their strikers into every precinct of the city. Each ward was covered by the goldbug heelers, and when it was thought that the preliminary work had gone far enough, caucuses were called in the precincts. These caucuses were in the nature of an eye-opener to the managers of the shylock campaign. They discovered that an overwhelming majority of the voters were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and that they could not be converted by any argument that the goldbugs could bring to bear.

Thus the shylock campaign came to a sudden and disastrous end. To acknowledge it, however, would have been fatal to shylockism in all the states. So the Chicago goldbugs fell back on the complaint uttered by poor old Senator Palmer. They pretended that the call for the convention was unauthorized and untimely and issued notice to their followers not to attend the primaries. By this they hoped to deceive the people in other states. The goldbug voters remained away from the polls because there were not as many of them as was necessary to have outvoted the free coinage voters.

There were 729 delegates in the county convention, and only twenty-three of these were in favor of shylockism. This is probably the ratio of the goldbug strength among the people of Chicago.

The platform adopted by the Cook county convention is a model declaration of its kind. It sets forth that the national democracy, as well as the party in Illinois, has uniformly declared for both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. It declares that as long as the mints of even one great nation were left open to silver there was no depreciation in the value of that metal; that not until silver was denied free coinage at the mints did its ratio with that of gold begin to diverge; and that the apparent depreciation of silver is due to a great extent to the appreciation of gold. The platform declares that both gold monometallism and silver monometallism are unsound systems, and that the democrats are not opposed to an international agreement, but invite such action. At the same time, they are opposed to waiting one day or one hour for foreign aid. Therefore, the democrats of Cook county demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as it existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

Now these are declarations that all the opponents of shylockism can indorse, and that all true democrats are sure to indorse.

Forward with the crusade against Shylockism and its British gold standard!

Crisp Items from the Atlanta Constitution.

We think that when the people see shylockism in full blast in the Memphis convention ("drummed up" by southern statesmen "secured" for that purpose) they will begin to open their eyes to the real state of affairs.

The people should get together and stick together on this money issue. Shylockism is the common enemy of all honest men.

If Mr. Carlisle is wise he will feel too unwell to enter the Kentucky campaign. He is mistaken if he thinks the "money devil" has been as successful in capturing the people as it has been in catching Mr. Henry Watterson's poor old Courier-Journal.

The Farmers' Alliance of Georgia remembers very well when Secretary Smith was devoted to free coinage.

The democratic party can carry the country by storm next year by declaring for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and nominating an honest man on that platform.

If the democratic party desires to preserve its present organization it will have to defend the people against shylockism.

In the heart of London is a public newsroom without a librarian or any one to look after the papers. They are chained and padlocked so they cannot be carried off. Little damage is done, and the room is usually quiet and orderly.

Missouri grows 219,000,000 bushels of corn, 36,000,000 of oats, 20,000,000 of wheat and 13,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The lead product has exceeded 100,000,000 pounds in a single year, and the zinc has equaled 12,500 tons a year.

John W. Foster, American adviser to Li Hung Chang during the negotiations with Japan, gets $100,000 for his services.

THE 38th REGIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The 38th Regiment of North Carolina Troops was formed of volunteers who enlisted for twelve months, and was organized at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C., January 17, 1862, under the command of Maj. J. M. Iredell, Commander of the Post. The Regiment was composed of the following Companies:

Company A., "Spartan Band," Duplin County, A. G. Mosely, Captain; 1st Lieut., D. G. Morrisey; 2nd Lieut., Alex J. Brown; Junior 2nd Lieut., D. M. Pearsall.

Company B., "Men of Yadkin," Yadkin County, C. L. Cook, Captain; 1st Lieut., R. F. Armfield; 2nd Lieut., A. W. Blackburn; Junior 2nd Lieut., L. F. Haynes.

Company C., "Sampson Farmers," Sampson County, Peter B. Troublefield, Captain; 1st Lieut., R. F. Allen; 2nd Lieut., Jno. F. Wilson; Junior 2nd Lieut., Hinton J. Hudson.

Company D., "Sampson Plowsboys," Sampson County, Jno. Ashford Captain; 1st Lieut., R. Bell; 2nd Lieut., A. D. King; Junior 2nd Lieut., H. C. Darden.

Company E., "Richmond Boys," Richmond County, Oliver H. Dockery, Captain; 1st Lieut., S. M. Ingraham; 2nd Lieut., D. G. McRae; Junior 2nd Lieut., M. W. Covington.

Company F., "Catawba Wildcats," Catawba County, Joshua B. Little, Captain; 1st Lieut., D. McD. Yount; 2nd Lieut., H. L. Roberts; Junior 2nd Lieut., F. D. Roseman.

Company G., "Rocky Face Rangers," Alexander County, G. W. Sharpe, Captain; 1st Lieut., Jno. E. Rheim; 2nd Lieut., Geo. W. Flowers; Junior 2nd Lieut., Jos. W. Stephenson.

Company H. "Uwharrie Boys," Randolph County, Noah Rush, Captain; 1st Lieut., L. D. Andrews; 2nd Lieut. J. N. Kearns; 2nd Junior Lieut., N. H. Hopkins.

Company I., "Cleveland Marksmen," Cleveland County, O. P. Gardiner, Captain; 1st Lieut. G. Blanton; 2nd Lieut. D. Magness; Junior 2nd Lieut. O. Bean.

Company K., "Carolina Boys," Cumberland County, M. McR. McLauchlin, Captapin; 1st Lieut. Angus Shaw; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Smith; Junior 2nd Lieut. D. A. Moore.

The Regiment was organized (Company K. being absent) by electing William J. Hoke, Lincoln County, (Captain of Company K. Bethel Regiment) Colonel; Captain Oliver H. Dockery, Richmond County, Lieut. Colonel; Captain Geo. W. Sharpe, Alexander County, Major.

The following officers were then appointed: Horace L. Robards, Lincoln County, Quarter Master; Benjamin H. Sumner, Lincoln County, Commissary; Miles M. Cowles, Yadkin County, Adjutant; Peter W. Young, Granville County, Surgeon; J. Stuart Devane, Duplin County, Assistant Surgeon; D. M. McIntyre, Duplin County, Sergeant Major; Marion Roseman, Catawba County, Quarter Master Sergeant; William C. Webb, Cleveland County, Commissary Sergeant; Jno. O. Waters, Cleveland County, Color Sergeant; J. J. Johnson, Co. H., S. B. Herring, Co. C., F. A. Clifton, Co. C., J. H. Irving, Co. G., D. A. Black, Co. C., Color Guard; Rev. Julian P. Faison, Co. A., Chaplain; Lieut. R. W. Capell was elected Captain Co. E. to succeed Captain Dockery; Lieut. Jno. E. Rheim, Co. G., was elected to succeed Captain Sharpe; Geo. M. Yoder, Co. F., was elected 2nd Lieut. to succeed H. L. Robards, Geo. W. Flowers, Co. G., was elected 1st Lieut. to succeed Lieut. Rheim; Oliver H. Patterson, 2nd Lieut. to succeed G. W. Flowers; D. G. McRae, Co. E., was elected 2nd Lieut. to succeed Lieut. Capell.

On the 10th of February, 1862, the Regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, N. C., but on reaching Goldsboro, the order was changed and the Regiment ordered to Halifax, thence to Hamilton. On February 12, under orders from Gen. Gatlin, the troops returned to Halifax, and then proceeded to Weldon to defend the bridge at that point, reaching camp Leavenworth on the East side of the River near Garysburg, on the 14th. The Regiment remained here until the 18th, when it was ordered to Camp Floyd on the West side of the River, near Weldon. While in camp at this place there was much sickness and many deaths. On the 21st the Regiment was ordered to Camp Vance two miles East of Goldsboro on the W. & W. R. R., and on the 22nd was attached to the Third Brigade, Army of North Carolina, commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Anderson. This Brigade was composed of the first South Carolina Regiment, Col. Hamilton; Thirty Fourth N. C., Col. Leventhorpe; Thirty-Eighth N. C., Col. Hoke; Second Georgia Battallion, Capt. Doyle; Third Louisiana Battalion, Lt. Col. Bridford. On April 8, the Forty-Fifth Georgia, Col. Hardiman, and on April 10th, the Forty-Ninth Georgia, Col. Lane, were attached to the Brigade.

While here, the troops received news of the passage of the conscript law which gave some dissatisfaction, because they thought it unfair to hold twelve-month troops for a longer time, but after careful consideration they cheerfully acquiesced. On the 28th of April, 1862, Gen. Holmes in command at Goldsboro, ordered the Regiment at Camp Mason to re-organize for the war. The result was as follows:

Thos. S. Kenan, Colonel, (did not accept). Wm. J. Hoke elected on 24th.

R. F. Armfield, Lieut. Colonel.

L. D. Andrews, Major.

Company A, A. G. Mosely, Captain; D. G. Morrisey, 1st Lieut.; N. Armstrong, 2nd Lieut.; A. J. Brown, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company B, C. L. Cook, Captain; A. W. Blackburn, 1st Lieut., L. F. Haynes, 2nd Lieut.; I. J. B. Hare, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company C, J. T. Wilson, Captain; R. F. Allen, 1st Lieut.; —— Hudson, 2nd Lieut.; J. W. Darden, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company D, John Ashford, Captain; R. R. Bell, 1st Lieut.; H. C. Darden, 2nd Lieut.; J. W. Darden, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company E, D. G. McRae, Captain; S. M. Ingraham, 1st Lieut.; Alfred Dockery, 2nd Lieut.; M. T. Covington, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company F, D. McD. Yount, Captain; F. D. Roseman, 1st Lieut.; J. A. Yount, 2nd Lieut.; Alonzo Deal, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company G, G. W. Flowers, Captain; O. H. Patterson, 1st Lieut.; W. A. Stephenson, 2nd Lieut.; Abner Harrington, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company H, W. L. Thornburg, Captain; J. N. Kearns, 1st Lieut.; Morley Cranford, 2nd Lieut.; Alexander Murdock, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company I, O. P. Gardiner, Captain; B. F. Hunt, 1st Lieut.; O. P. Beane, 2nd Lieut.; W. C. Webb, Junior 2nd Lieut.

Company K, M. McR. McLauchlin, Captain; Angus Shaw, 1st Lieut.; A. M. Smith, 2nd Lieut.; D. A. Monroe, Junior 2d Lieut.

Miles M. Cowles, Adjutant.

W. R. Edwards, Quarter Master (June 17, 1862).

B. H. Sumner, Commissary.

J. L. Andrews, Ordnance Sergeant.

During the war in addition to those mentioned, the Regiment had the following field officers:

Colonel, John Ashford.

Lieut. Colonel, John Ashford, George W. Flowers.

Major, John Ashford, M. McR. McLauchlin, George W. Flowers, J. T. Wilson.

Adjutant, David M. McIntyre.

Ensign, Wesley T. Matheson.

Sergeant Major, Agrippa S. Hardister.

Chaplain, Whitfield S. McDiarmid.

At the time of the election Col. Kenan was in command of the 43rd Regiment as Lieut. Colonel, and April 24th received his commission as Colonel of that Regiment and therefore did not accept the command of the 38th.

As soon as the re-organization was completed, April 24th, the Regiment was ordered to proceed by rail to Richmond, and on the 27th it was ordered to Guinea Station, where on the 29th it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Gen. Maxey Gregg commanding, and ordered to Milford Station. The regiment was engaged in guarding the bridges on the Mattaponi Wild Cat, North and South Anna Runs until the 9th of May when it was relieved by Col. Tansil, 3rd Virginia Artillery, and ordered to report to Gen. Gregg at the summit. The Regiment was called, May 12, to meet the enemy who had crossed the Rappahannock at Hamilton's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, but the enemy withdrew and no engagement ensued. This was the first time the Regiment was in line of battle preparatory to fighting. The following day the troops for the first time fired on the enemy, a number of whom were in a boat below the city; all were killed except two or three whom swam ashore.

About this time the soldiers were deprived of their tents, and much suffering was caused by the extremely cold rains. The command remained near Fredericksburg until May 25th, when it set out on a march at sunset in the direction of Hanover Junction, marching all night and all next day through mud so that many of the soldiers lost their shoes, and almost gave out from fatigue. The Regiment camped ten miles north of Richmond May 27th, and afterwards did picket duty along the Chickahominy. On the 14th of June the 38th was transferred to Gen. Wm. D. Pender's Brigade composed of 38th N. C., Col. W. J. Hoke; 34th N. C. Col. R. H. Riddick; 22nd N. C. Col. James Conner, 16th N. C. Col. McElroy; the 13th N. C. Col. A. M. Scales was attached in the winter. Pender's Brigade formed the 6th of the "Light Division" commanded by Gen. A. P. Hill. The Division crossed Meadow Bridge June 26th, and it was seen from scattered port folios and other luxuries to which the Southern soldier was a stranger, that the yankee picket at that place had fled with great precipitation. As soon as the 38th had gotten a little beyond Mechanicsville, it was saluted with heavy shelling. A line of battle was formed and the march continued, until the order was given to charge the battery that was throwing the deadly missiles. The heat was intense, and the double quick march exhausting, but the charge was kept up over the open field until the Regiment reached the summit of the last elevation, when a farm house, yard and garden broke the line somewhat. The Yankee batteries were upon the summit of the opposite hill with their supporting infantry in their intrenchments, and the old field pines in front cut down and piled across the stumps which were left about three feet high, forming an almost impassible barrier. The 38th, alone and unsupported charged down the hill, the long line of infantry playing upon it with a cross fire. On the soldiers charged, in the face of the fatal volleys, until the obstacles were reached, when the whole line stopped and began returning the fire under every disadvantage. The men were falling rapidly, and it was soon seen that to take the works was impossible. Capt. Thornburg and Adjutant Cowles were in front urging the men forward. The retreat was ordered but the noise was so deafening nothing could be heard. Maj. Andrews reached Capt. Thornburg and Adjutant Cowles, and gave them the orders to retreat, after which the word was passed along the line and the retreat up the hill was begun, the enemy continuing their deadly firing. It was about sunset when the Regiment reached safety in the rear. Gen. Pender in his report says: "I at once changed the direction of two of my regiments so as to bring them to the right of the artillery, and succeeded in getting within 150 or 200 yards of it before we were opened upon, but when they did open upon us it was destructive, and the obstacles so great in front, the creek and the mill dam, that after the 38th N. C. had reached these obstacles, and in less than 100 yards of the enemy's rifle pits they had to fall back. This regiment here advanced boldly, and maintained its ground well.

I should state while relating the incidents of this days battle that Colonel Hoke (38th N. C.) was wounded, and had to leave the field, the Adjutant of the 38th was also wounded, but nobly maintained his post until after dark."

Lt. Col. Armfield took command as soon as Col. Hoke was wounded which was soon after getting under fire. Adjutant Miles M. Cowles received a wound from which he soon died, the Regiment losing one of its bravest officers. Lieut. Covington, Co. E., and Lieut. Darden, Co. D., were killed, and Lieuts. Dan. F. Roseman, Co. F., and Angus Shaw, Co. H., were severely wounded.

In Company G. Capt. Flowers and Lieut. Harrington were severly wounded, and out of 32 men in the company at the opening of the engagement 27 were either killed or wounded. About 420 men belonging to the Regiment were engaged in the fight, the others being on picket; the loss was 152 in killed and wounded.

Col. Hoke in his report speaks in highest terms of the conduct of Capt. B. H. Summer, A. C. S., Sergeant Major D. M. McIntyre, John Young, an attache to the Regiment and Edward Goldsmith a drill master. The Color Bearer, Jno. G. Waters, was severely wounded, but remained bravely at the head of the Regiment and bore his colors through the fight, returning them safely. During the night the troops were collected as well as possible, and it was late before the 38th was gotten together, when the worn out soldiers slept on their arms. At early dawn the march was began, the Regiment passing over the spot where so many men were lost the evening before. The enemy fled and the Confederates marched through the deserted camp. General Hill in his report says: "It was a costly and useless sacrifice; for early the next morning our troops crossed the millpond and the Federal forces seeing their position turned, betook themselves to hasty flight."

The Federals made a stand at Gaine's Mill, when the 38th was engaged, and the soldiers, though weary and worn, behaved nobly. About sunset the shouting along the line announced the fact that the enemy was running and a victory was gained. After camping on the battlefield over night the march was continued: Lieut. Col. Armfield being sick, Maj. L. D. Andrews was now in command. The regiment was engaged at Cold Harbor and Frazier's Farm. At the latter place the Confederate troops fought with unusual bravery, not seeming to realize the presence of danger, and victory was again gained by the Confederates. The Southern soldiers were now all jubilant. "McClellandl's "On to Richmond" was now changed to "On to Harrison's Landing" where the gun boats lay. The pursuit of the enemy was continued, and the next engagement was at Malvern Hill.

The battle at this place was a very hard fought one, but the 38th was not in the thickest of it, and did not lose very heavily. The enemy continued to flee, and were pursued to their gun boats at Harrison's Landing. After remaining there for a few days, the division was ordered to Richmond, and it remained below that city until July 27, when Gen. A. P. Hill's Division was attached to Jackson's Corps, and marched to Gordonsville, Va. On August 7th Jackson moved from Gordonsville to confront Gen. Pope in the Valley, and on the 9th he fell upon Gen. Banks' right flank at Cedar Mountain. At one time the day seemed doubtful, when the foe had well nigh crushed General Garnet, Branch went gallantly to his rescue, and with Pender's and other Brigades of Hill's division drove the enemy headlong from the field. Maj. Andrews having taken sick at Gordonsville Capt. John Ashford was in command of the 38th, and received commendation from Gen. Pender for his coolness and skillfulness in handling his men. D. M. McIntyre was now Adjutant, having been promoted on July 9th, for gallantry and efficiency. On account of ill health Maj. Andrews resigned his commission and on the 21st of August, Capt. John Ashford was promoted to Major.

Jackson made a wide circuit behind the mountains to cut the Federal communications at Manassas. On the 26th Pender's Brigade gained a splendid victory over a Brigade of the enemy at Manassas Junction. Jackson's Single Corps numbering less than 16,000 men was resisting Gen. Pope's entire army. On the 28th the command formed line of battle for the memorable second battle of Manassas which was a series of battles for three days. Pender's Brigade took possession of the brigade across Bull Run and engaged the enemy across the river. His brigade finally crossed over the East side, but the enemy withdrew. The loss was very slight. On Friday the 29th the enemy had changed position and was attempting to interpose his army between Gen. Jackson and Alexandria. Jackson's troops were arranged along the Manassas Gap R. R., Jackson's Division under Brig. Gen. Stark being on the right, Ewell's under Lawton, in the center, and A. P. Hill's on the left. The Brigades of Thomas, Pender, Archer, and Gregg, were on the extreme left. After Longstreet arrived the enemy changed position and began to concentrate all its force opposite Hill's Division. The attack was received with great steadiness, and the battle raged with great fury; the enemy was frequently repulsed, but on account of having so many fresh troops the attack was renewed. They succeeded in penetrating an interval between Gregg's and Thomas's Divisions. Pender's Brigade was placed in the rear of Thomas's with orders to support it. Gen. Pender in his report says: "Finally it seeming to me to be the time to go to his (Thomas) assistance I ordered my brigade forward, moving just to the right of Col. Thomas. My men moved forward very gallantry, driving the enemy back across the railroad cut, through the woods on the opposite side and beyond their batteries in the adjoining field. A battery of the enemy which was on the right of the woods as we advanced was flanked by my command and the canoneers deserted their pieces. My line was halted on the edge of the field in front of the enemy where I remained some time, when being promised support from one of the staff in some of Jackson's Brigades, I crossed the field to attack the bat

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 16, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

DISHONEST METHODS OF THE "HONEST" MONEY PEOPLE.

The New York World comes nearer to being a sound democratic journal than any other in that city, and several times seemed to be on the point of cutting loose from the unsound position of the Eastern democrats on money; but even it has succumbed to its environment and has taken up with the "international" humbug. Thus:

The announcement that Secretary Carlistle on his Southern tour is to make five addresses instead of one indicates the importance attached to the question of "sound money" in Administration circles at Washington. It is to be hoped that the addresses of the Secretary of the Treasury will be found to be in accord with the sentiments of the national platform on which alone the election of a Democratic Administration was made possible.

In other words, Secretary Carlisle should "hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value."

In the present condition of the currency laws of all civilized nations this can be attained only by an international monetary conference. It will be the first duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to declare his adhesion to the proposition to call such a conference.

As we observe that several of our State contemporaries have yielded to goldbug seductions, notwithstanding the plain command of the party law, and have justified themselves by quoting the platform to suit themselves, pretty much as the World has done, it will be worth while to take notice of the New York paper's way of doing it. It is an unblushing bit of garbling. Instead of the words as quoted and cut short by the World, here is the platform's language—the part omitted by the World being added by us in *italics:*

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, *or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall ensure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt.*

The World admits that it was only through the declarations on the subject of coinage made in the Chicago platform that "the election of a Democratic Administration was made possible." That is emphatically true. Let us consider this point, so unreservedly put by the World.

If we had the space we would quote here the silver planks of the last democratic platform, preceding the adoption of the Chicago platform, adopted by each of the States of the Union. Suffice it to say that the Western and Southern States, almost as a body, declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver as well as of gold—that is, favored bimetalism—while Massachusetts, New York, &c., declared for limited silver coinage, and bimetalism only when the European nations should agree thereto in international conference. The Chicago silver plank above garbled by the World, and above quoted by us correctly, was the result of a compromise between the Southern and Western position, on the one hand, and the New York and New England position, on the other. As an inducement to the Southern and Western interests to forego their demand for the "immediate" restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold, (which necessarily meant at a ratio of 16 to 1, that being the last ratio known to American law, and which demand constituted the *grava men* of the silver bolt at Clinton), the New York and New England interests agreed to include the alternative of a "legislative" adjustment of the ratio or other "legislative" safeguarding, *in case* the then impending Brussels Conference should fail to fix a ratio. The Southern and Western interests thought this a mere dodge to gain time, experience having taught the futility of hopes based on international action. But so solemn were the New York and New England assurances that they meant the compromise in good faith and that they meant to substitute unlimited bimetalism for the Sherman makeshift by "*legislation*" should the Brussels conferenee fail to act, that these assurances were accepted and the party united on the compromise expressed in the platform.

With this hasty review of facts well known at the time by students of the politics of that day, but which the gold-bugs of the present time are endeavoring to obscure, it is easy to see the flagrant dishonesty of the pretense that Mr. Cleveland was justified in letting democratic control of the law-making department of the government expire without restoring silver to equal privileges with gold.

It is for this reason that loyal democrats are compelled at last to say that Mr. Cleveland is a traitor to democracy as expressed in the platform on which he was elected. It is for this reason that self-respecting democrats feel insulted when the cool proposition is again made to them that they await, and be victims of, another international farce.

IS THIS TRUE?

The Winston Republican of last week says:

"Vice President Stevenson declares that he 'has precious little use for those Illinois Democrats who have inaugurated the silver racket.' In view of the fact that they have flopped clear over into the Populist camp, it would seem that the Illinois Democrats had precious little use for Stevenson."

The public have been waiting with some anxiety for an expression of opinion from the Vice President on the momentous issue which has been made acute by the contention between the regular organization of the democracy in his own State and the bolters therefrom led by Mr. Cleveland, but the above is the first statement we have seen indicating that the silent Second Officer of the government has taken sides. If true, it is, of course, of the highest importance; but we shall await confirmation.

AS WE EXPECTED.

As soon as the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law without substitute legislation revealed the innate republicanism of those who voted for it, we advocated their banishment to the republican camp —where, indeed, they were eventually bound if they should find themselves unable to control the democratic party in behalf of republican legislation. Here is the beginning of their bolt:

"If the democratic national convention declares for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, I don't see what I can do but vote the republican ticket."

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle used this language in conversation to-day. He went on to say that as between a democratic 16 to 1 presidential ticket and a republican sound money ticket there was nothing for democrats who take the administration view of the financial question to do but to vote with the republicans. It might be, Secretary Carlistle said, that the sound money democrats in the national convention would refuse to be bound by a 16 to 1 platform and ticket, and would make a platform and nominations of their own. In that event he would, of course, vote for the sound money democratic ticket. But—and the secretary was very emphatic—he certainly would not support, with his vote, a 16 to 1 free coinage ticket.—*Wash. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

In 1877 this same Mr. Carlisle voted for a 16 to 1 free silver bill.

Speed the day when the party shall be rid of every democratic leader who has embraced goldbuggery for office or patronage. Each one in the party is worse than a thousand foes.

BILLINGSGATE.

There is no population in the world possessed of more innate refinement than that of North Carolina. Naturally, therefore, they resent the course of those political controversialists who employ abuse instead of argument. We have had abundant examples of this offensive method, we regret to say, on our democratic side, to the injury of the cause of the real people's party. Here is a sample from the other side that tends to restore an equilibrium. Says the Caucasian:

"If there was any kind of open frankness and truth in Democracy; if there was a single live issue it would advocate with sincerity; if there was one single, honorable thing in its record, it could perhaps command the respect of some honest men who might be largely possessed of the attributes of pity and mercy. But whatever hold it may have had on the confidence of the people has been broken by its own selfishness, duplicity, hypocrisy and rascality.

"It seems to be utterly devoid of the slightest semblance of decency and integrity. The Caucasian is willing to go on record as saying that it believes it to be impossible for anything but an ignoramus or a scoundrel to approve of present day Democracy in any sense. If a man is ignorant there is some excuse for him, even if he refuses to learn. If he knows Democracy as it is, and knows right from wrong, and then approves it, he cannot be otherwise than a scoundrel."

We have an opportunity here of seeing what a spectacle we make of ourselves when we adopt the Caucasian's methods.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is refreshing to read the true democratic doctrine as laid down by the Kinston Free Press. Editor Herbert evidently owns his own soul.

* * *

Read Col. Flowers's admirable history of the 38th Regiment. This is one of the series of regimental histories which are to be published under Judge Walter Clark's supervision in book form.

THE 38th REGIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

(*Concluded from first page.*)

Lieut. Wes. A. Stephenson, Co. G., a brave officer, was wounded and died, and Lieutenant Duncan Black was wounded. For distinguished gallantry displayed in the celebrated charge Sergeant R. M. Sharpe, Co. G., was promoted to 2nd Junior Lieut. After the wounding of Capt. Ashford, Capt. M. McR. McLauchlin was in command of the Regiment. Early next morning, Sept. 1st, the army marched forward and came in contact with the enemy late in the evening at Ox Hill. The Regiment was engaged in this fight which raged with great fury, but the enemy retired from the field. On the 4th of September the army bivouacked near the Big Spring between Leesburg and the Potomac, and on the next day the Division crossed into Maryland near Leesburg, but on the 11th recrossed into Virginia at Williamsport. On the next day Gen. White with 3,000 men retreated from the town and fell back upon Harper's Ferry. The enemy occupied a ridge of hills known as Bolivar Heights, extending from the Potomac to the Shenandoah. Gen. Hill's Division was ordered to move along the left bank of the Shenandoah to turn the left flank of the enemy and enter Harper's Ferry. The 38th was on the left of the Division. Pender, Archer and Broekenbrough were directed to gain the crest of the hill, Gen. Pender being entrusted with the execution of this command, Col. Brewster was in charge of the Brigade, which advanced to within about 60 yards of the breastworks on the west point of Bolivar Heights, but the troops were withdrawn. Next morning the Brigades of Pender and Thomas marched to within 150 yards of the works, while the artillery played upon the enemy. When the artillery ceased, Pender began to advance but the artillery opened again, and the enemy showed the white flag, and surrendered about 11,000 prisoners, 12,000 stand of arms, 70 pieces of artillery and many stores. Capt. Nicholas E. Armstrong, Co. A, and Lt. Smith, Co. K, were severy wounded.

Hill's Division remained to parole the prisoners and send off the captured goods, and on Sept. 17, moved to Sharpsburg, leaving Thomas at Harper's Ferry. At Sharpsburg occurred one of the greatest battles of the Civil War. Gen. Hill arrived in time to save the day, but Pender's Brigade on the right of the Division was not actively engaged, being under fire at long range of musketry.

The Division crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 20th at Shepardstown were ordered to drive some Brigades of the enemy across the river. The enemy massed in front of Pender's Brigade and endeavored to turn his left. Gen. Pender became hotly engaged and informing Archer of his danger he (Archer) marched by the left flank, and forming on Pender's left, a simultaneous daring charge was made, and the enemy driven pell mell into the river. Then commenced the most terrible slaughter the war witnessed. The broad surface of the Potomac was blue with the floating bodies of the slain. But few escaped to tell the tale. By their own account they lost 3,000 men killed and drowned from one brigade alone.

Gen. Pender in his report says: "Capt. Ashford commanding the 38th N. C. at Manassas Junction and at Manassas, when he was wounded has entitled himself to notice as well as promotion by his uniform bravery and good conduct. Lieuts. A. J. Brown and J. M. Robinson also of the same Regiment have attracted my attention more than once, as also Adjutant D. M. McIntyre. Lt. Col. Armfield having returned to the Regiment the day before the battle was in command and was severely wounded."

On Dec. 13, the Army met three Divisions of Burnside's Army. At this time Gen. Hill occupied the front line formed of two regiments of Field's Brigade, and the Brigades of Archer, Lane and Pender, the latter being on the extreme left. The enemy made several attempts to advance but were repulsed."* From the nature of the ground and the entire absence of all protection against artillery, Pender's Brigade received the greatest part of the terrible fire. Gen. Pender was himself wounded. During the temporary absence of Gen. Pender, the command of the Brigade devolved upon Col. Scales of the 25th. Gen. Pender though wounded resumed the command of his Brigade as soon as his wound was dressed.

After the withdrawal of the enemy the Regiment with Pender's Brigade went into winter quarters at Camp Gregg, below Fredericksburg, and did picket duty near Moss Creek Church. On Dec. 27th, Col. Wm. J. Hoke rejoined the Regiment. Lt. Col. Armfield while at home on furlow on account of a wound received at Shepardstown was elected solicitor, and resigned his position in the Army. Capt. Jno. Ashford was elected to fill the vacancy. The following is a copy of Gen. Hill's order:

HEAD QUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
CAMP BRANCH, Sept. 24, 1862.

Soldiers of the Light Division:

You have done well, and I am pleased with you. You have fought in every battle from Mechanicsville to Shepardstown, and no man can say that the Light Division was ever broken. You held the left at Manassas, against overwhelming numbers, and saved the Army. You saved the day at Sharpsburg, and at Shepardstown you were selected to face a storm of round shot, shell and grape, such as I never before saw. I am proud to say to you that your services are appreciated by our General; and that you have a reputation in this Army, which it should be the object of every officer and private to sustain.

(Signed) A. P. HILL, Maj. Gen.

The Regiment remained in camp until the 28th of April, 1863, when the command marched in the direction of Fredericksburg, and remained in camp below the city until the evening of May 1.

On the morning of May 2, Jackson began to march upon Chancellorsville, and after a long and fatiguing journey, the Division was placed at right angles to the old turnpike road, Hill's Division being third in line, Rodes' and Colston's being ahead of him. Hooker having thrown up heavy works fronting west, south and east, with the Chancellor house behind the centre and with the dense thicket in front was in a position almost impregnable. The flank movement was ordered about six o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates rushed forward cheering wildly and in a few moments the enemy was completely demoralized and fled. On account of the thickets the lines had been mingled in confusion and it was necessary to reform the lines. The third line, (Hill's Davision), was ordered to the front. Pender's Brigade entered the road, and pushed on by the flank until they reached the most advanced position of the troops. Here in the road the whole Brigade received a most destructive shelling from the batteries near Chancellorsville. Hill's Davision was now in front, and was engaged in relieving those who had been in the front line during the evening. On all sides the scattered troops were gathered around their colors. Jackson, accompanied by his staff and escort, rode down the road towards Chancellorsville. In the obscurity of the night they were mistaken for the enemy and fired upon, and Jackson was mortally wounded. As soon as the musketry fired the enemy's batteries again swept the turnpike with shell and canister. Pender massed his brigade to the left of the wood, threw out skirmishers and remained in this position until Sunday morning, May 3. When daylight came next morning a private soldier in Co. I, of the 38th N. C. Reg't, found Jackson's gloves in the road where he had dropped them when shot. They were buckskin gloves with the name of T. J. Jackson inside the cuffs.

Hill had intended making an attack on the enemy as soon as he had formed his line in front, but soon after Jackson was wounded he himself was wounded, and the attack was not made. Maj. Gen. Stuart was now in command of the Corps. About dawn Sunday morning, May 3, Gen. Stuart renewed the attack, Gen. Heth in command of Hill's Division taking the advance. The enemy were again charged in face of their deadly fire, and twice were their works taken and twice relinquished. About 10 o'clock the Federal Army was driven by a mighty charge from all the fortified positions, back towards the Rappahannock, with heavy loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. On account of the nature of the country, this region being known as the Wilderness, rapid pursuit was almost impossible. In the charge the troops were scattered, and after being gotten together, the command maintained its position Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday evening the enemy recrossed the river.

Gen. Pender in his report says: "I can truly say that my Brigade fought May 3 with unsurpassed courage and determination. I never knew them act universally so well. I noticed no skulking, and they never showed any hesitation in following their colors. My list of killed and wounded will show how manfully they fought on that glorious day. After having witnessed the fighting of nearly all the troops that fought on the left of the road I am satisfied with my own but by no means claiming any superiority. All that I saw behaved as heroes.

"Lieut. Col. John Ashford, Lieuts. Alsa J. Brown and Jno. M. Robinson, 38th N. C., the former part of the time and the latter part of the time in charge of my sharp shooters, distinguished themselves very much. Col. Ashford was remarked for his gallantry by all, and Lieut. Brown continued with or in charge of the sharp shooters for several days. He is a young man who deserves promotion. He kept his skirmishers so close to the enemy's breastworks on Monday and Tuesday as to pick off the artillery horses, men working on their trenches and any one seen mounted. He drove in other skirmishers on all occasions. I should mention that Maj. M. McR. McLauchlin, 38th N. C., was badly wounded while behaving most gallantly. Adjutant D. M. McIntyre is also spoken of for his distinguished conduct."

The loss of the Brigade was 700, the 38th N. C. losing: 2 officers Capt. McRae and Lieut. Hare killed; 6 officers, Maj. McLauchlin, Capt. Flowers and Lieuts O'Hara, Middleton, Kearns and Crawford, wounded; 16 privates killed, 81 wounded, 12 missing.

The Confederate Congress passed an act by which badges might be given to enlisted men, whom the companies might select as being entitled to them. After the battle of Chancelloraville the following were given badges:

Company A, Private Jesse A. Wethercutt, Duplin County.

Company B, Private Thomas Dinkins, Yadkin County.

Company C, Private Benjamin Sutton, Sampson County.

Company D, 1st Sergeant David A. Thompson, Sampson County.

Company E, Private Wm. J. Hutcheson, (killed), Richmond County.

Company F, Private Wm. S. Huffman, Catawba County.

Company G, Private W. F. Matheson, Alexander County.

Company H, Corporal D. P. Woodburn, Randolph County. (Killed at Gettysburg).

Company I, Private Thomas J. Ramsey, Cleveland County.

Company K, Private W. H. McPhail, Cumberland County.

Medals were also recommended to be given to Adjutant McIntyre and Lieut. A. J. Brown.

When A. P. Hill took command of Jackson's Corps after recovering from his wound, Pender, also wounded at Chancellorsville, was promoted to Major General, and Col. A. M. Scales, the Senior Colonel of the Brigade, to Brig. General. Scales being absent on account of a wound received at Chancellorsville, Col. W. J. Hoke was placed in command of the Brigade, and continued in command until Scales rejoined the Brigade near the Maryland line. The wound received by Maj. McLauchlin prevented him from returning to his command, and Capt. G. W. Flowers was promoted to Major.

HEAD QUARTERS PENDER'S BRIGADE,
May 13, 1863.

General Order No. 38.

Upon resuming command of the Brigade it affords me great pleasure to express to you my high appreciation of your conduct and services in the late battle of Chancellorsville. Troops could not have fought better or more gallantly, opposing successfully such fearful odds, strongly posted and offering stubborn resistance, as evidenced by your loss, greater than that of any Brigade in the Army in proportion to numbers engaged. I may be exacting, but in this instance you may rest assured that I am perfectly satisfied. I am proud to say that your services are known and appreciated by those higher in command than myself.

(Signed) W. D. PENDER, Brig. Gen.

On the morning of June 6th, 1863, the Brigade went into line bdlow Fredericksburg, in front of the Bernard house, the enemy being in the Port Royal road and in the valley behind the house. Col. Wm. J. Hoke was ordered to advance his skirmishers, and feel if the enemy occupied the Port Royal Road. Lieut. Alsa J. Brown, afterwards Captain of Co. E, took command, assisted by Lieut. Robinson, afterwards Capt. Co. B., and the other officers of the Skirmish Corps, about 200 men. Instead of feeling he charged the enemy and attacked and drove from the road, the 6th Vermont, killing and wounding about 35, and holding the road until the enemy recrossed the Rappahannock. After being camped for about ten days, Hill's Corps moved towards Gettysburg, Pender's division arriving within 8 miles of Gettysburg on the morning of the 30th. At 3 a. m., July 1st, the command took up line of march, Pender's Division with McIntosh's batallion of artillery following Heth and Pegram's battalion of artillery. The field arrangement put Scales' Brigade on the extreme left of the Division, and the 38th N. C. on the left of the Brigade, its left resting on the Chambersburg pike. The advance of the enemy was driven back to the hills where their forces were to oppose the advance of the Confederates. At the first charge Pender's Division was in the rear, Scales's and Thomas' Brigades being on the right. The enemy offered determined resistance, Pender's Division, except Thomas' Brigade was ordered to the front; the amunition of the advance line having given out, they halted and lay down, Scales's Brigade soon passed over them with the other Brigades, rushed up the ascent, crossed the ridge, and commenced the descent just opposite the Theological Seminary. The regiment being on the flank encountered a most terrific fire of grape and musqnetry in front. Every discharge made sad loss in the line, but the troops pressed on double quick until the bottom was reached, a distance of about 75 yards from the ridge just crossed, and about the same distance from the college in front. By this time the line was badly broken. Every officer in Scales' Brigade except one, Lieut. Gardman, upon whom the command devolved, was disabled, 490 men killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the 38th was 109 in killed and wounded or captured. Gen. Scales and Adjutant Gen. Riddick were wounded, and Maj. Clark killed. Col. Hoke, Col Ashford, Col. Lowrance, Capt. Thornburg, acting Major, were among the wounded. Though wounded, Col. Lowrance took command of the Brigade and Capt. Thornburg of the Regiment, some of the companies were without a single officer. The Regiment now was moved to the right of the line, and throwing out skirmishers to the right and front it remained in this position until morning, it being then about ten o'clock. Early next morning the brigade was placed on the right of the artillery. A line of skirmishers under command of Lieut. A. J. Brown was thrown out, and was held against several strong attacks. Scales' Brigade joined the Division on the left again, and was joined on to Lane's Brigade. On the morning of July 3, Scales' Brigade was ordered to the right and placed in command of Gen. Trimble, and while here suffered greatly from the artillery fire. The Regiment was then ordered forward over a crimson plain. The Federal lines, as the Regiment emerged from the woods, were about a mile in front. The troops were compelled to cross a fence, and were by this time losing heavily from grape and canister. The line was somewhat deranged. Capt. Thornburg was disabled. About 150 yards from the enemy's line another fence retarded the advance, but the troops rushed on and reached a third fence on the side of the road. There was by this time only a skirmish line. The 38th was then only a few feet in front of the enemy's infantry. The enemy rushed out to meet the advancing line, and a flanking party, concealed in ditches, compelled 30 to surrender beyond the works, besides killing many. Some tried to escaped but were shot down. Every man in Co. A. except Adjutant H. C. Moore, and Lieut. A. J. Brown were shot down, and these were captured. Adjutant D. M. McIntyre acting Brigade Adjutant Gen. of Scales' Brigade escaped. After the third day's fight the Regiment had only about 40 men commanded by a first Lieutenant.

The two Brigades, Lane's and Scales', were reduced to mere squads, and after the retreat a line was formed again where the first line was formed, and the Brigade remained here until the 4th when the retreat to Hagerstown began, which place was reached on July 7th. On July 11th, line of battle was formed, and the Regiment remained here until the night of the 13th, but no fight ensued, except skirmishing. After this the retreat to Falling Water began, Pender's Division being rear guard. The Potomac was crossed and Culpepper C. H. reached August 1st. The Division went into winter quarters at Orange C. H. and the Regiment did picket duty on the Rapidan. On the 7th of February, during Gen. Scales' absence, Col. Hoke commanded the Brigade against an advance of the enemy on the Brigade picket line at Barrett's Ford on the Rapidan, and it maintained its position until the enemy retired. After the death of Pender at Gettysburg, Wilcox became Division Commander. On the morning of May 4th, the enemy under Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two Corps of Lee's Army moved to opposed him. Ewell's by the turnpike and Hill's by the plank road. As soon as the Confederate forces reached the enemy a strong attack was made on Ewell who repulsed them, but soon they returned massing a heavy force against Hill. Heth's and Wilcox's Divisions met every assault and successfully resisted them, but the enemy continued to make attacks until nightfall. Next morning as Longstreet was relieving Hill, the enemy made an attack which at first created some confusion, but as soon as the troops recovered themselves, the enemy was driven back with spirit rarely surpassed. At night an attack was made against the enemy, and they being panic stricken by the cheering of the Confederate army a stampede was begun which led to a general rout. The Third Army Corps under Gen. Early, (Hill being unwell) left the position at the wilderness May 8, 1864, and engaged in the great battles of Spotsylvania C. H. when the 38th lost several brave men. The Regiment was in the attack made by Gen. Hill on Gen Warren at Noel's Station May 23rd, and the skirmishing at Riddle's Shop June 13th, and on down to Petersburg which was reached June 18th.

The following is a resolution of the Confederate Congress, May 17th, 1864:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the 34th and 38th Regiments of North Carolina Troops, for the promptness and unanimity with which they have re enlisted for the war."

Col. Hoke from wounds received in battle was disabled for field service and was appointed to the Post at Charlotte. Lieut. Col. John Ashford was promoted to the Command of the Regiment, Major George W. Flowers to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain J. T. Wilson to be Major.

The Regiment was engaged in a very hard fought battle at Reams's Station, where the divisions under Wilcox, Mahone, and Heth attacked the enemy and captured about 2,000 prisoners. Hill attacked Gen. Warren at the Davis House, on the Weldon Road, 3 miles from the city, Aug. 21st, 1864, defeating him and capturing 2,700 prisoners. The Regiment suffered severely in this engagement. The command remained around Petersburg until April 2nd, 1865, when the Confederate lines were pierced in three places. The 38th was ordered out of the works, and was soon thereafter on the retreat from Petersburg. The enemy were pursuing the retreating troops very hard, and first one Regiment and then another was thrown out as skirmishers to retard the enemy. A line of battle was formed and breastworks were thrown up at Sutherland's Farm and when the enemy made an attack they were repulsed with heavy loss and several prisoners were captured. The enemy turned the flank at about 4 p. m., and the Southern troops were again compelled to retreat. Cooke's, Scales' and McRae's N. C. Brigades and McGowan's S. C. Brigade, the Troops on the right of the break in the line, formed the corps. The North Carolina Regiments, 13th, 22nd, 27th, and 49th were thrown out to check the enemy while the other troops endenvored to cross, hoping to rejoin the army from which the brigades had been separated. It was found impossible to cross and the regiments thrown out were recalled, when the troops pursued their way up the river until about 2 o'clock at night when they rested. The march was begun at sunrise the next morning April 3rd and Deep Creek was reached about 9 a. m. A halt was made to let the wagon train get ahead for safety, and an attempt was made to throw a temporary bridge across the creek, in order to cross. The Cavalry had been in the rear guard and about 2 o'clock they came rushing up and reported that the enemy were pursuing. McGowan's Brigade was enabled to cross the bridge which was not completed, but the other troops followed the wagons and crossed at a ford about three miles above the bridges. By this time the enemy were in sight but no attack was made. The intention was to cross the Appomattox at Goode's Bridge, but the waters was very high and it was impossible to get to the bridge on account of the overflows; therefore the troops were marched up the river, and as night came on went into camp at the cross roads above the bridge. Couriers were sent out to find a place to cross, in order to join Gen. Lee's army, and about 1 o'clock the Command was ordered to march. After crossing the river and marching through open fields and by roads, Anderson's Georgia Brigade was reached. (This brigade was the leading Brigade in Lee's Army and had crossed on a pontoon bridge when the whole army was then crossing.) There was great rejoicing on the part of the soldiers at again meeting their comrades from whom they had been separated for three days. The Regiment was halted about sunrise and breakfast was prepared, after which the march was continued to Amelia C. H., Va., where the night was spent.

The enemy next morning attacked and began burning the wagon train, but were driven off. The retreat was continued, the rear guard having frequent fights with the enemy. On Friday April 7, 1865, Farmville, Va., was reached, and Scales' Brigade relieved Cooke's Brigade as rear guard of the infantry. The enemy having crossed the river, pressed the lines very hard and consequently the rear guard was engaged in several attacks, and suffered severely. The enemy was driven off, and this was the last fighting in which the Regiment was engaged before the surrender. Saturday April 8, the Regiment camped about three miles from Appomattox C. H., Va. As Appomattox C. H. was approached the next morning, the Federal line was seen on the hill at the Court House. Line of battle was drawn up, and it was expected that an advance would be made. It began to be rumored that a surrender was made, but nothing definite could be learned until 12 o'clock when it was known that Lee had indeed surrendered.

It was soon learned that the soldiers would be paroled, and given permission to return home. Monday morning April 10, 1865, the farewell address of Gen. Lee was read to the Regiment. The soldiers had the opportunity of shaking hands with Gen. Lee and receiving from him, "God bless you boys, I hope we shall meet again." After remaining in this position until Wednesday, April 12, the Regiment was marched over near the Court House, where the arms were stacked in front of the enemy. On the same evening the soldiers were furnished with the following:

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VA.,
April 10, 1865.

The bearer, ——, of Co. ——, 38th Regt. of N. C. Troops, a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has pdrmission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

Jos. H. HYMAN, Col. 13th N. C. T.,
Commanding Scales' Brigade.

The Thirty Eighth Regiment of North Carolina Troops was disbanded and passed out of existence.

GEORGE W. FLOWERS,
Lieut. Colonel 38th N. C. Reg't.

*Gen. A. P. Hill's report.

TO YOUNG WIVES

WE OFFER A REMEDY WHICH INSURES SAFETY TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mothers' Friend"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND RISK.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Crisp and Thurman.

A recent Washington dispatch says:

Ex-Speaker Crisp is in the city en route home from a trip to the north.

"Well, yes, there is considerable talk about silver down south," said Mr. Crisp to-day. "I don't know that it is any more pronounced now than at any other time, although it may seem to be so on account of the general prominence given to the question throughout the country. You see, the south has always believed in the use of silver in our national currency. I am not prepared to say that the thinking people of that section would come out radically on a silver single standard. They are not radical about anything. They believe, however, that we cannot have a return of prosperous conditions in this country on the contracted currency of a gold basis. There seems to be a general willingness among our people to give silver an opportunity."

"What significance, do you attach to the coming sound money convention at Memphis?" adked the reporter.

"That gathering will represent the boards of trade and commercial organizations of the south. It will not be representative of the mass of the people nor of their sentiments about silver. I hope at that meeting they will argue and discuss the silver question from their standpoint. These self-styled sound money people do not make arguments to support their general allegations. They simply state something as a fact and let it go at that.

"This will not satisfy the people. They want to know the reasons, the why and the wherefore of the matter, because the advocates of silver have explained their position and the reasons actuating them in taking it."

ALLEN THURMAN'S PREDICTION.

Allen W. Thurman, the free silver apostle of the Ohio democracy, and son of Allen G. Thurman, the old Roman, was in the city yesterday. He does not mince words in discussing Cleveland's letter to Governor Stone. Mr. Thurman said:

"It will help the cause of silver immensely. The people will not tolerate any effort that officeholders may make to dictate to them what the democratic party shall do on the money question. If any of the Ohio officeholders go into the convention and try to carry out the administration policy the Ohio democrats will resent their interference. I don't know of anything that the president could have done that would help us more. It reminds me of the conversation I had with my father when President Cleveland sent to congress his celebrated message in favor of his banking scheme. I asked father what he thought of that message, and he said, "If Jefferson, Jackson or any of the other fathers of democracy have a lever that they can use in their coffins they will certainly make a determined effort to get the lids off. Father also said, and in this I agree with him entirely, that while he had not the slightest doubt about President Cleveland's integrity and purity of purpose, he was beginning to lose confidence in his judgment and knowledge of the financial question."

Mr. Thurman predicts that if the next national democratic convention adopts a free silver plank the democratic party will carry every southern state, every state west of the Mississippi and enough of the central states to insure the election of a democratic president.

MOSQUITOES--Moths, Gnats, Etc. Are Instantly Destroyed

IN THE PLEASANT AND HARMLESS AROMA OF

ANTI-SKEET WAFERS.

RATS AND MICE

—are DRIVEN AWAY with non-poison—

"RATSALT."

Each 19 cents a box. All Druggists. By mail from The National Soliciting Company, 96 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 5-9-95 3m

History of the Last Legislature.

Buy one. Only ten Cents.

A neat, attractive pamphlet 160 pages, with ornamental cover, devoted to the record of the last Legislature, the worst Legislature, save that of 1868, ever assembled in the State. This book gives its record plainly and truthfully. It gives facts and names and is thoroughly reliable. It has been prepared by some of the best Democratic writers in the State.

Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

Price 10 cents per copy, postpaid. Lower prices by the hundred. If not on sale at bookstore or drugstore, address

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ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS,
COTTON PRESSES, YARN PRESSES,
CLOTH PRESSES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING,
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MILL SPINDLES AND GEARING.

You can get any of these by writing to us.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

Look Quick! Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits, Walnut Suits,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
Hall Racks, Wardrobes,
Lounges, Bed Springs,
&c. &c.

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞EVERY PACKAGE☜
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then, don't be an invalid.

One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion, sour stomach and makes your head as clear as a bell. 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil enriches the blood, builds sound flesh, restores strength and vitality to the debilitated body. Pint bottle, $1.00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Scintica Cured.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs, and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this community." See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life" Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The **INDUSTRIA CUBANA**, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Prineipe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," ete, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The **GÆLIC** with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

COWS FOR SALE.—Three Good Milch Cows and Calves. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to L. A. W., Wicker,
Cumberland Co., N. C.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED by C. W. ELLIOTT will in the future be conducted under the firm name and style of C. W. ELLIOTT & Co., on and after this 19th day of April.

THE FINEST IMPROVED POLAND CHINA and O. I. C. Hogs raised. We have also Essex and Red Jerseys. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited.
RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

Tax Notice.

ALL P

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....MAY 16, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

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G. M. C.—For Rent.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Notice.
J. C. HAIGH—Bank Statement.
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J. H. ROBINSON, JR.—Look Quick.
FRANK THORNTON—Moments of Leisure.
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JOHNSON & WEMYSS—The Fayetteville Ice Factory.
H. R. HORNE—The Industria Cubana. &c.—Specials.

There was quite an enjoyable snipe hunt Saturday night.

It is said that next month will see one if not two fashionable marriages.

Messrs. S. Sheetz & Sons have moved into their new store on Hay street, next to Pemberton's Book Store.

The young folks had an enjoyable picnic at Carver's Falls last Thursday evening.

Rev. Kirkland Huske will preach in Christ Church, Rockfish, on Sunday morning next (19th) at 11 o'clock.

The Superior Court has been occupied the past few days trying the ejectment suit of Blue against Ritter.

Read the communication favoring the erection of a Confederate monument. Let the matter receive attention, without delay.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan, Surgeon to the Second Regiment, will be with the Governor's staff during the exercises at Raleigh Monday.

Drs. Haigh and McNeill, both ex-presidents of the State Medical society, are now attending the meeting of that body at Goldsboro.

We are indebted to Senator Carver for a copy of Captions of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the late session of the General Assembly.

It is estimated that over one hundred people from this city, will go to see the unveiling on Monday. The F. I. L. I. will probably carry 60 men, including the band.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation from the faculty of Davidson College to attend the commencement of that excellent institution June 9th to 13th.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will run a through solid train to Raleigh on the 20th of May. It will leave here at 7 a. m. Monday.

Improvement.

Messrs. W. H. Newberry & Sons are putting in some new high grade machinery at their factory and expect hereafter to turn out more and better goods than ever.

The following Odd Fellows have been attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Greensboro this week: Messrs. H. R. Novitzky, C. H. McLauchlin, B. C. Gorham, Andrew Broadfoot, W. D. Gaster, and C. E. Bennett.

A number of our young people are going to Greensboro Saturday to see the game of base ball between North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Paul Slocomb, of this city, plays second base, and Mr. George Stevenson, formerly of this place, pitches for the University of North Carolina.

On account of the base-ball game between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia at Greensboro Saturday, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at the following rates: From Fayetteville, $4.65; Rural Hall, 2.25; Sanford, 3.25.

Woman's Missionary Society.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference will hold its annual session in Hay Street Methodist Church, in this city, May 23 to 27. All ladies interested in Missionary work are cordially invited to attend.

Bishop Holmes Admitted to Bail.

Messrs. Sutton and Cook had their client, Bishop Holmes, who killed Wm. Brown, before Judge Norwood Saturday on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Judge, with the consent of the solicitor who said it was not a case of murder in the first degree, allowed Brown to give bond in the sum of $800 for his appearance at the next term of court. Brown made up the bond and is now at liberty.

The Albert Shaw Case.

We learn that Mr A. E. Shaw, whose conviction for embezzlement and sentence to the penitentiary we noted last week, was prosecuted by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of Baltimore, and not by the Stieff Piano Company. The Fidelity and Deposit Company had made a guarantee bond for Shaw, and being called upon to pay the amount of his shortage under the terms of the bond, did so, and then prosecuted him. N. A. Sinclair, Esq., of this city, is the regularly retained counsel of the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

We are informed that the infringement suit of the Bonsack Machine Company against J. B. Underwood is expected to be tried at the approaching term of the United States Circuit Court in Raleigh. Mr. Underwood is only a nominal defendant, having sold his interest to parties in St. Louis, but much public interest is taken in the case, because it is a fight of the Cigarette Monopoly against a new invention. Recent evidence in the case has been taken in this city and in Virginia. The counsel employed are Duncan & Page, New York City, A. H. Burroughs, Lynchburg, Va., and Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh, for plaintiffs, and Herbert Knight, New York City, George H. Knight, St. Louis, and N. A. Sinclair, of this city, for defendants.

The May Festival.

The "May Festival" of the Fayetteville Graded School was admirably rendered on Tuesday evening, in Williams Hall, to a very full house, many finding standing room only, and the promise of the management that the Washington Entertainment—which took the audience by storm—would be surpassed, was amply redeemed.

With the rise of the curtain, the whole company—hundreds of beautifully dressed girls and boys—marshaled upon the stage to music, and greeted the audience with the opening chorus, the wreaths, banners and festive attire of the groups producing a very striking and attractive scenic effect. The *piece de resistance* of the evening was the May Festival and Crowning of the Queen, which throughout—with the charming recitations, the waking of the flowers, the homage to the Fairy Queen, the crowning of the May Queen and the dance about the May pole—was wonderfully graceful and well worthy of the applause so liberally bestowed.

Worthy of especial mention in the programme were the Queen of the Fairies, Misses Ellen Brandt; the May Queen, Maggie Belle McDonald; the crowner, Bertha Thomas; the Sceptre bearer, Katie Holland; the maid of honor, Laura Allen; the page, Houston Hiatt; the seasons, Myra Bell, Helen Skinner, Stella Fitzell, Dellie Amos; flowers (in May Queen), Minnie Johnson, Allie Skinner, Nellie Atkinson, Irene Humphrey, Fleeta Johnson, Bertha Grohman, Jeanne Pemberton, Katie Lamb, Stella Bell, May Winburn; flowers (in Fairy Scene), Annie Manning, Rossie Buckingham, Florence Yerex, Emma Wemyss, Nora McDuffie, Nora Elkins, Lila Branch, Vara Barden, Lidie White, Louis Huske, Edna Sedberry, Grace Jennings; bees, Ira Humphrey, Fletcher Sedberry, James Maultsby, Hubert Latta, Henry Lamb; butterflies, Edna Sedberry, Florence Yerex, Grace Jennings, Emma Wemyss; heralds, George Cross, Hackney Pool; girls seeking for flowers, who went to sleep, Fannie Broadfoot, May Evans; awakened by Fannie Allen and Ida Callais.

Heralds (with trumpets), for the Fairy Queen, Alice Haigh, Lula Vann; bearer of the Maypole, George McNeill.

"Welcome" was excellently rendered by Irene Holland, Emma Solomon, Caroline Bramble, Katie Calais, Annie Manning, Barbara Humphrey and Lula Peoples, as was "Robins Come" by George Williams, Willie Fitzell, Harry Latta, Archie McLean and Willie Vann. The recitations by Nannie Fisher, Amanda Amos, Mary Weldon Huske (splendidly done) Sallie Robeson and Pem McNeill, (very good) Radie Lambeth, Maggie Carson, Annie Sedberry and Albert Humphrey, Abram Holden (two encores) and Eliza Hill Robeson (a remarkable performance) all delighted the audience.

The entertainment closed with the valedictory by Will G. Broadfoot, who acquitted himself with great credit, and retired with all the honors of enthusiastic applause. He was self-possessed, graceful and easy in delivery, and his enunciation would have done no discredit to a practiced public speaker.

The success of the entertainment owes much to the work of Mrs. W. A. Robeson, one of our most accomplished musicians, who trained the choruses. The accompaniments were inimitably played by Miss Eula May McDonald, one of Mrs. Robeson's pupils. Miss Della Matthews, assisted by Misses Mattie Sedberry, Bettie Evans, Georgie Worth and Mary Lamb, is to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment, the gross receipts of which were $86.25.

The Death of Thos. H. McLean.

Mr. Thos. H. McLean died at the Hybart family residence, three miles west of town, on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, after an illness of a few weeks, aged about 54 years.

The deceased, for some time after the war, was engaged in the dry goods business in this town, but of late years devoted his energies to farming. He was a brave and conscientious Confederate soldier—a man who did not know fear—and, at the time of his death, was chairman of the executive committee of the Third Party in this county, to whose success, with his aggressive and positive character, he gave no little aid, and was highly esteemed and trusted in the councils of the party.

The remains were interred in the family burying ground at 4:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the impressive services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Huske before a great concourse of friends. The following are names of the pall-bearers: W. J. Nance, W. B. Jackson, J. D. Smith, W. A. Huske, J. M. Pearce, W. W. Huske.

Reduced Rates.

On account of the meeting of the 12th Annual Council Protestant Episcopal Church to be held in Fayetteville, May 25th, the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will sell round trip tickets at the following rates, continuous passage: From Greensboro $4.65; Hope Mills 50 cts.; Maxton $2.00; Rural Hall $6.20; Sanford $2.00; Wilmington $4.05. Tickets to be sold May 23rd, 24th and 25th. Final limit May 31st.

Annual Convention King's Daughters of North Carolina to be held at Newbern May 15th to 17th, will sell round trip tickets at the following rates: From Fayetteville $6.45; Greensboro $8.85; Maxton $8.15; Rural Hall $10.30; Sanford $7.75. Tickets to be sold May 13th, 14th and 15th; final limit May 20th, continuous passage.

Two Important Witnesses Elope With two Young Girls.

Quite a sensation was caused in Campbellton Tuesday of last week by the elopment of Henry Edge and Jno. Kinlaw with two young girls from the east side of the river. Edge and Kinlaw, with two young men named Will. Detmar and Will. Salmon, both of whom are now in jail, were arrested and charged, it will be remembered, with stealing Mr. J. A. Burns's "Silver Spring" still. They, however, volunteered to turn State's evidence and were set at liberty. Warrants have been issued for their arrest and descriptions of them telegraphed all over the State.

People and their Movements.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh is at home for a few days.

Col. Jno. W. Hinsdale is attending court in this city.

Mr. Armistead Jones is in the city attending court.

Mr. Perey Page, of Greensboro, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. F. R. Cooper, of Clinton, is attending court this week.

Mr. J. C. Arrington, of Rocky Mount, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Fry, General Manager of the C. F. & Y. V., was in the city Tuesday.

Messrs. R. L. Williams and Ed. Daniels spent a few days in Wilmington last week.

Col. W. H. Bernard, editor of the Wilmington Star, is visiting his old friends in this city.

Mr. F. W. Thornton has just returned from his second trip north this spring to buy goods.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair left Monday night for Richmond and Washington on professional business.

Miss Prudence Cotton, of Pennsylvania, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald at Hope Mills.

Messrs. Jas. A. King, Jas. Kyle, Frank Kyle and E. J. Hale, Jr., left Sunday for a pleasure trip North.

Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, of Wilmington, has been visiting the family of Col. J. A. Pemberton on Bow street.

The Approaching Episcopal Council.

The Clergymen expected as guests (from outside the Diocese of East Carolina) by the congregation of St. John's church at the council to meet on the 24th inst., are as follows:

Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina,
" Randolph, of Virginia,
" Capers, of South Carolina,
" Seymour, of Alabama,
Rev. Dr. Patterson, Memphis,
" " Marshall, Raleigh,
" " Smedes, Raleigh,
" " A. Toomer Porter, Charleston,
" " Wm. Wetmore, Lincolnton,
" Mr. Thos. Atkinson, Baltimore,
" " Osborne, Charlotte,
" " Hilliard, Monroe.

There will be some seventy-five clergy and laity from the diocese, besides a number of ladies and prominent men from this and other States.

We trust our people, aided by the city authorities, will put their "houses in order" against the coming of our guests by giving attention to the sidewalks, the rank grass in the roadways, &c., &c.

General Wade Hampton Visits Tokay.

That preux chevalier, General Wade Hampton, has been spending a few days at Tokay with his old friend, Col. Green. General Hampton is greatly loved by our people, some of whom recall an interesting incident of Sherman's entry into Fayetteville on March 12, 1865, which had Hampton for the hero. The Confederate leader was dining at the old Fayetteville hotel when notified that the enemy's advance guard was approaching. He finished his dinner, however, and barely had time to mount his horse, when the Federals were upon him. As he passed the Market House, he threw himself on one side of his horse and, firing under the horse's belly, killed his nearest pursuer. Under cover of the check thus given the dead man's companions, Hampton escaped.

William West Acquitted.

The trial of William West for the murder of Frank Newell was concluded in the Superior Court Friday at noon and the jury after being out several hours returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict has the general approval of the public. The Solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and C. W. Bidgood. The defense was conducted by Messrs. T. H. Sutton, H. L. Cook and W. H. Pope. Messrs. Pope and Bidgood made their maiden speeches in this important case, and may well feel proud of the way in which they acquitted themselves. They were both heartily congratulated by the members of the bar at the conclusion of their speeches.

Mr. Fife in Mississippi.

A recent press dispatch from Corinth, Miss., says:

"The Fife revival closed to-day. For two weeks this good man has labored night and day, and great and lasting results have followed. Foundries, machine shops, woolen mill, mercantile houses, all have closed at 10 o'clock a. m. to allow their operatives to attend the services. Mr. Fife's coming has certainly been a benefaction to this people, and he goes away amid the blessings of a grateful community."

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The University Centennial will be celebrated at Chapel Hill, Wednesday, June 5, 1895.

At half past ten o'clock the procession will form in front of the South Building, march past the Caldwell Monument and enter Memorial Hall, where the following programme will be carried out:

1. Prayer.
2. Centennial Hymn, composed by Cornelia Phillips Spencer.
3. Oration, The Old University (1795–1860), Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell.
4. Centennial Ode, James D. Lynch.
5. The New University (1875–1895), Adolphus Hill Eller, Esq.
6. Centennial Sonnet, Henry Jerome Stockard.

At half past two the Alumni will gather by classes in the Gymnasium, where will be served the Alumni Banquet. Toasts both formal and informal will be read and responded to.

At 8 p. m., in Memorial Hall, addresses will be delivered as follows:

1. The University During the War, Henry Adolphus London.
2. The University Alumni In the War, Stephen Beauregard Weeks, Ph. D.

At the close of the addresses there will be a reunion of the Alumni by classes, each class marching on the platform in a body in order of time. A few minutes will be allowed to such classes as desire to carry out special programmes.

Arrangements are making at Chapel Hill to furnish ample accommodations for all who may come. Special rates will be granted on all railroads.

G. T. WINSTON, President.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 8, 1895.

Memorial Day.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, a large crowd gathered on Memorial Day in the F. I. L. I. Armory to hear the address of the orator of the day, Mr. S. H. MacRae. Afterwards the Veterans, the Independents, and the Cadets of the L. M. A., preceded by the Boy Band of the latter, and followed by throngs of ladies and gentlemen in carriages and on foot, marched to the cemetery, where the usual ceremonies were gone through with. The military made a fine show, and the music, under Capt. Wemyss, was good.

The Reverend Mr. Hughes impressively delivered the prayer at the Armory and at the Cemetery.

Mr. MacRae's address was in fine taste, and is as follows:

Ladies of the Memorial Association

Ladies and Gentlemen:

"On Fame's eternal Camping ground their silent tents are spread."

Since the last of the many fierce and desperate struggles around Petersburg, which marked the close of a civil war more terrible and with a greater disparity in the numbers of the contending armies, than the history of the world then contained; since the loved and honored commander of the Confederate army bade an affectionate farewell to his faithful men, who, though worn out with the great hardships they had unmurmeringly borne, and with fighting continually against overwhelming numbers, stood to the last undaunted and unsubdued; since the last Confederate gun was hushed and the gray white smoke, which in the height of the battle cast its protecting shroud over our ranks, rolls and floats away, lingering for a moment in the pine tree tops, then goes to mingle with the thickening gloom, the pale ghost of a last hope; three decades have been left behind us, for thirty times our hills and vales have drawn about them the emerald mantle, as oft the lilies have given place to the roses and the hectic flush of autumn warned us of the death of the year.

Through all the changes and conditions that relentless time has brought, the famous deeds of our Confederate heroes have lost none of their glory; their bright and steadfast light ever points out to us true patriotism and valor, and leads and inspires us to nobler action.

To-day, when the wild flowers beautify our wood-lands, and the song-birds open their throats in anthems of praise to their Maker, throughout our loved South-land her sons and her daughters are gathered at every cemetery to do honor to the cherished memory of the brave soldiers who so nobly fought and died under that banner, which though now furled in sadness, is most dear to every loyal Southern heart; and to do reverence to their last resting-places by covering them with these beautiful emblems of immortality, as we breathe a prayer for their eternal happiness.

Memorial Day belongs to the Confederacy. 'Tis the only present institution which is her's alone. To-day we leave this age of avarice and selfishness and live in the realms of memory. Our cherished banner with it's stars and it's bars again floats o'er us on the gentle breezes, we are inspired with the patriotism, the love of liberty and the hatred of oppression which ever filled the breasts of our heroes. Our souls feel the subtle influence and a fuller and higher love of our "land of flowers" fills our breasts. In the contemplation of those days when men's souls were tried with fire and hearts swelled with unselfishness and devotion to their country, we are made better and stronger and more able to fight the battles of our lives.

The celebration and preservation of this sacred day is left in the hands of our noble women, whose tender ministrations to our wounded soldiers soothed the last moments of many who sank to rest far from their loved ones; whose untiring and unceasing labors at home added so much to the comfort of the defenders of their country, whose zealous faith in the Confederate cause was ever a bright leading star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war. We know that the trust which they have assumed they will faithfully perform.

This evening I have the honor at their hands of speaking to you of the soldiers who so valiantly bled and died under the Confederate flag. Would that I could prove myself worthy of the task. If I could make your blood bound through your veins and your nerves tingle, as mine do when I mentally gaze upon their deeds of daring and valor, their mad desperate charges, the terrible privations they endured, their reckless, fearless dash and stern determination to conquer or die which so often sent Federal divisions reeling and flying before Confederate brigades, and made the death roll of the enemy greater than our whole army, I would be worthy of the compliment you pay me.

For over a quarter of a century year after year you have heard their praises sung. The names and deeds of our peerless commanders are familiar words to every household, but the theme never ceases to awaken a sympathetic chord in our heart. Their blood runs in our veins. Our rugged mountains and stormy Atlantic were their's, and we love liberty with the same undying love.

The thoughts which I will offer to you this afternoon will not be of the warriors whose names history has honored and will ever honor more and more as time rolls on, nor of those whose images in marble and bronze adorn our parks and public places. Though my subject is none the less dear to you. 'Tis of the brave soldiers who fell on the battle-field far from home and loved ones, and whose names are known only to their God, I will speak.

No insignia of rank, no high-sounding title was their's; they were simply Confederate soldiers, but they constituted Jackson's "Stonewall;" they were the brawn, and muscle and sinew of the army; they fought not for personal glory and honor but for the freedom of their country and to drive from our borders an enemy who was laying waste our land, burning and stealing, and making war on women and children. They made the forced marches and slept night after night in the trenches; they led the mad charges and turned or spiked the guns of the enemy. They were ever found where the battle was fiercest, and when they fell bleeding and torn in the front of the fight their last words were those of encouragement to their comrades.

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame,
Confused in clouds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguished die."

The humble graves of thousands and tens of thousands of these brave, fearless soldiers mark the course of the campaign and point out the battle fields. No record tells us of their individual prowess or courageous death, for their names are unknown, no loving tears fall like heavenly dew on their stoneless graves, though soldiers slumber there worthy of any rank, whose deeds of desperate courage will never be excelled. Even their individuality is lost, but as the spirit of the faithful Budhist goes to mingle with and become a part of all that is good and true, and perfect in their religion, as the dew-drop goes to mingle with the boundless ocean, so these soldiers are to us all that is heroic, noble and brave in those who have fought and died for their native land, and in the cause they loved.

Many of the graves on which you will soon place these lovely flowers, bear no name, but the memory of those who rest peacefully there, is deeply engraved on some fond heart. In each of these tearless graves somebody's loved one lies.

Oh, inexorable fate! is it to no purpose, is it of no use, that the sons of the South, the flower of our land, should have perished in the din and glare of battle, or amid the sickening horrors of the hospital; that our fair land should have been made desolate, and misery and want hovered around our homes, and this, for doing their duty in defense of their country and in behalf of a cause which the unbiased judgment of the world has declared to be righteous? "Shall her sons die in vain upon their country's war-field and in the shadow of her altars," or shall their life blood be our sacred pledge to the cause of liberty?

God grant that through the noble heroic examples of our dead heroes, through the patriotic efforts of the sons of a land made regenerate by fire and blood, through the undying principles of liberty embodied in our lost cause, our broad land now forever united, may learn to know a more perfect liberty.

Bishop W. J. Gaines, of the A. M. E. Church, will fill the pulpit in St. Luke's Church, Hay street, next Sunday morning and evening. Special arrangement will be made for the seating of white people. Bishop Gaines is one of the ablest colored ministers in the South and is a good speaker and a man of high character.

For the Observer.

A Plan to Build a Confederate Monument.

MR. EDITOR:—As the years roll by, and on each recurring anniversary of Memorial Day the noble deeds of the soldiers of Cumberland County are brought to our minds, the fact is also presented that it is high time that we bestir ourselves to rear a fitting monument to their memory. All will agree to that, so any suggestions to that end are in order.

A fine site for a monument is where the old Court House now stands. Why cannot the Commissioners give the old building to the Memorial Association? It is practically useless now, why not divert it to a noble purpose. The sale of the brick would bring in a nucleus to the monument fund; then let every one in the county pay the small sum of ten cents and be enrolled in the association.

If the merchants of this town would take the matter up and open books for enrollment, the thing could be done, bad as the times are and large as the undertaking seems.

It would be necessary for an association to be incorporated before it can hold property; it would be a good plan for a committee of the Veterans to be incorporated as a Monument Association. These suggestions are submitted to my countrymen with the hope that they may be acted on; or that some other and better plan may be adopted to commemorate the soldiers of this county, ere we in whose memories their deeds still live shall have passed over to the great majority, and the "night shall come when no man can work."

W.

Lumber Bridge Notes.

Dr. Stamps, who for a week or more has been seriously sick, is very much better.

Mrs. Lock Shaw, of St. Pauls, is critically ill. Her sisters and her brother, Mr. J. C. D. McNatt, were called to her bed side Saturday.

Rev. P. R. Law, the very prompt and efficient Stated Clerk of Fayetteville Presbytery, had his minutes ready for the printer a few days after arriving home from Presbytery.

Capt. S. J. Cobb expects to carry his company to Raleigh the 20th inst.

As commencements are so dependent on the weather, every one is hoping for pretty weather the 16th.

Reduced rates on the C. F. & Y. V. R. have been given, good to return Saturday 18th.

A DANGEROUS FLIGHT.

Away down in the Southern clime
Where the cypress grows, and the ivy twine,
And violets bloom;
Where no fierce winds, cold and bleak,
Touch the maiden's blushing cheek,
'Neath sun or moon.

A dove-like form was seen to float,
Like the white sail of some tiny boat,
Adown the hill;
Then nearer, nearer drew the form,
Like a dove borne in a summer storm—
Tossed at will.

A maiden fair soon came in sight
With cheeks aglow and countenance bright,
And slender form;
Her white hands held the handle bars,
Her eyes were like two lovely stars—
Cheeks like the morn.

Adown a steep incline she sped,
The golden tresses on her head
Fanning the breeze;
Heedless of the danger near,
Her youthful heart knew not of fear,
Beneath the trees.

Her charming steel-horse could not miss
A steep and dangerous precipice
By the river's bank;
Along she flew, a fearful sight—
Like a bird wounded in its flight
She downward sank.

Many an anxious eye drew near,
And gazing with a sense of fear,
Looked here and there;
Her wounded form could not be found,
No trace of blood seen on the ground,
Of the maiden fair.

For safe below the rough incline
She passed beneath the Southern pine—
Her charming wheel,
THE RAMBLER, safely stood it all,
Thus saving her from a fatal fall
By its perfect steel.

J. GORDON GOOGLER,
Columbia, S. C.

THE RAMBLER

For sale by

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MOMENTS OF LEISURE.

There are no moments of leisure at Frank Thornton's, he is always working to please his customers. He has just returned from New York where he has bought one of the biggest lines of hot weather goods, that has ever been placed on our market. Showing full lines in Silk **SHIRT WAIST GOODS**, Lace Striped Fancy Zephyrs, Swivel Silks, Dotted Swisses, Mull and Organdies of every description We also call special attention to our new line of Ladies' Low Shoes just received.

FRANK THORNTON,

7, 9, 13 and 15 Hay Street.

FOR RENT.

Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a most desirable and central location. Address

G. M. C.,
Observer Office.

C. F. & Y. V.

Unveiling Confederate Monument

—AT—

Raleigh, N. C., May 20th.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will run a Special Excursion Train on MONDAY, May 20th, from Hasty and Intermediate Stations, to Raleigh and return, without change of cars, via Sanford and the Seaboard Air Line, upon the following convenient schedule:

NORTH BOUND.			ROUND TRIP RATES.
Leave Hasty,	5.20	A. M.	$2 45
" John's,	5.25	"	2 40
" Maxton,	5.40	"	2 30
" Floral College,	5.47	"	2 25
" Red Springs,	6.06	"	2 05
" Shandon,	6.13	"	2 00
" Lumber Bridge,	6.23	"	1 90
" McNatt's,	6.30	"	1 85
" Hope Mills,	6.44	"	1 70
" Fayetteville,	7.03	"	1 55
" Manchester,	7.37	"	1 40
" Spout Spring,	7.51	"	1 30
" Swann's,	8.11	"	1 10
" Jonesboro,	8.24	"	1 00
" Sanford,	8.30	"	
Arrive Raleigh,	10 00	"	

SOUTH BOUND.		
Leave Raleigh,	6.00	P. M.
Arrive Sanford,	7.30	"
" Jonesboro,	7.35	"
" Swann's,	7.48	"
" Spout Spring,	8.08	"
" Manchester,	8.23	"
" Fayetteville,	8.50	"
" Hope Mills,	9.13	"
" McNatt's,	9.27	"
" Lumber Bridge,	9.33	"
" Red Springs,	9.52	"
" Floral College,	10.10	"
" Maxton,	10.20	"
" John's,	10.34	"
" Hasty,	10.40	"

PROGRAMME.

Grand Military Parade of North Carolina and Virginia Volunteer Soldiers. Eloquent speeches by the Governor and other distinguished patriots. Oration by the Hon. A. M. Waddell. All Military and Veteran organizations are cordially invited to participate in the grand parade.

For further information apply to any Agent of the Company.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.
W. E. KYLE, General Pass. A't.
May 16, 1895.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 7th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 47,756 84
All other loans and discounts,		271,440 69
Overdrafts secured and unsecured,		2,628 46
Banking House,		6,000 00
Other real estate,		7,998 47
Furniture and fixtures,		2,000 00
Current expenses,		2,085 90
Taxes paid,		116 50
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	16,897 47	
Due from Banks,	28,671 99	
Cash items,	5,698 87	
Gold Coin,	12,000 00	
Silver Coin,	19,213 48	
National Bank notes,	12,647 00	
United States Notes,	30,000 00	
		125,128 81
Total,		$465,155 72

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	18,000 00
Undivided profits,	7,549 97
Deposits subject to check,	137,155 95
Due to Banks,	2,449 80
Total,	$465,155 72

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1895. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
R. P. BUXTON,
J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Directors.
May 16, 1895. 1t

THE

Fayetteville Ice Factory

IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR

And Running on Full Time.

Give us Your Patronage.

WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

JOHNSON & WEMYSS,

LESSEES.

5--16--95 3m

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden to fish, either by day or at night, with hook or line or with nets in the pond or in the stream anywhere upon the lands upon which the "BURNT MILL" pond is located.

A reliable person is employed to inform upon any person so trespassing, and I will surely prosecute any one so offending. Let everybody take due notice.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 16, 1895—4t

WANTED--

EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT HEALTH DEPENDS UPON THE BLOOD, AND THAT

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"

IS THE BEST. AS A FEMALE REGULATOR IT HAS NO EQUAL. NEARLY ALL OF THE FEMALE DISEASES CAN BE CURED BY TAKING DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

REMEMBER, THIS GREAT REMEDY IS ONLY 25 CTS. A BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

Franklin Drug Company.

FOR SALE BY

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW STORE!

S. SHEETZ AND SONS

HAVING BOUGHT AND REMODELED THE STARR BUILDING, TWO DOORS EAST OF HOTEL LAFAYETTE, WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR SPECIAL PRIDE

TO STOCK COMPLETE

with all Late and Improved Patterns of Household Furniture, embracing everything in House Furnishing Goods. While we will not advertise our Goods at Cost and Less than Cost, we will allow our **PRICES to TALK**, and assure every one in need of our wares that they can **SAVE MONEY** by Examining and Pricing our Goods.

Remember we have been in this business

25 YEARS.

Know HOW, WHERE and WHEN TO BUY, and are willing our Patrons should enjoy the benefits of said experience. We are satisfied with Small Profits and Quick Sales.

Call and see us in OUR NEW QUARTERS. We are prepared for and mean business.

Any House can be Furnished Complete from our STOCK.

Special Discounts Given to LARGE BUYERS. Remember we are in our NEW QUARTERS,

No. 80, HAY STREET,

And it will PAY ANY ONE to see us before buying Goods in our Line.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Our Spring Stock

—OF—

FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,

The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

You Will Be Surprised

at the delightful effect that

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES

have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.

FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;

L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;

CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;

FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;

ORANGES AND LEMONS;

CAKES AND CRACKERS;

LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. T. THOMAS,

successor to A. Deaver.

Butcher of Select Cattle,

Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,

R. T. THOMAS

3--14--95

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., President.

5--2--95 tm

PIGEON MILK

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package, on receipt of price. $1 per box.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CANNED GOODS.

Nice LOT PICKLES, &c.,

FOR PIC NICS AND SUCH LIKE.

APRICOTS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
DAMSONS,
BLACKBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
PEAS,
CORN,
STRING BEANS,
SUCCOTASH,
AND OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

offered at reduced prices to clear up for the large fruit crop expected.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C.
E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE

Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

4--25--95

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9--27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :: BUYER,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

MERCURIAL POISON

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The most common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S. S. S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to more than twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I improved rapidly, and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend your wonderful medicine to anyone afflicted with this painful disease.

W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

—FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS—

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

B B B

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

☞WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Washington Items.

If President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham needed vindication for the position they took in the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the outcome of that affair would furnish a full supply, showing as it does that the administration was thoroughly alive to American interests. To say that the Monroe doctrine was at any time involved in the affair is simply to display ignorance of the Monroe doctrine. But the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was the foundation upon which the administration stood when it consented to the temporary occupation of Corinto by the British. That treaty says: "Neither the United States nor Great Britain will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the ship canal, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rico, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America." In the face of that explicit language how silly appears all the wild talk about the intention of Great Britain to gobble up as much of Nicaragua as would give her control of the canal. It just shows, however, how lamentably ignorant many of those who write about public affairs are. But viciousness has been responsible for more of the misrepresentations in this case than ignorance has.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, whose rumored forced resignation has been a sort of bi-monthly or bi-quarterly publication, appearing with sufficient regularity to entitle it to claim second class postal rates, ever since that Congressional committee investigated the charges made against him, several years ago, by the Washington Post, of favoritism towards a relative in office, is really going this time. His resignation, which followed, it is needless to say was not voluntarily tendered, is now in the hands of the President, and it is expected that his successor will be named at the same time that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt is filled. Both Lyman and Roosevelt are republicans, but it is the President's intention to appoint a democrat in the place of one of them, which will make the commission consist of two democrats and one republican, instead of two republicans and one democrat, as it has been during this entire administration.

Senator Gorman doesn't often allow his opinions to be quoted in a newspaper, but he has this to say of the personal attack lately made upon him by the Hon. Isador Raynor, an aspirant for the Maryland democratic gubernatorial nomination: "I regret to be compelled to say that I regard Mr. Raynor's speech as that of an over-anxious candidate, who has forgotten his protestations of friendship and what he has always claimed to be his undying gratitude for my friendship for him during the past twenty years. Why he has made the personal assault upon me, I am at a loss to comprehend, unless it be that his earnest pleading with me to support him for the nomination failed to receive a favorable response. He ought, however, to have been satisfied with my assurance to him, that I believed the best interests of the party required that the nomination should seek the man, and not the man the nomination."

"The Best Hog Food Known."

Charleston News and Courier.

One thing leads to another. We printed two or three days ago the testimony of Mr. J. C. Evans in the Rural World that he had "turned 48 hogs on a patch of two acres of Jerusalem artichokes in October, and by the 4th of April following they had gained 125 pounds, without a grain of other feed," and were fat enough to sell to the packers; and that he has had 29 years' experience, but "would not know how to farm and raise hogs without artichokes." We showed, by a short calculation, that Mr. Evans's experiment on the two acres paid him about $374, taking six cents a pound as the price of the pork, and we suggested that farmers in South Carolina might find it to their interest to try the same crop for the purpose of hog raising.

We received yesterday from a valued contributor the following confirmatory and additional particulars in regard to the plant in question, which will be interesting to any of our farmers who are not familiar with it, if there are, indeed, any farmers in the State who are not familiar with it:

"The Jerusalem artichoke is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding on account of their great fattening properties; they are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. They are the best hog food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in artichoke roots will keep from twenty to thirty head of hogs in fine condition from October until April, except when the ground is frozen too hard for them to root, as they should not be dug in the fall, but the hogs turned into the field to help themselves by rooting for them. Three bushels of tubers are sufficient to seed one acre. Cut to one eye, the same as potatoes, planting in April or May in rows three feet apart and two feet in the rows, and cover about two inches deep."

The price of the tubers when ordered from Northern seed growers, we are informed, is about 60 cents a peck, or $2 a bushel. The Charleston market is usually abundantly supplied with them for cooking and pickling purposes, and they can probably be obtained cheaper here.

It will be noted that the planting time is in April or May, and now is the time, therefore, to provide for the crop for next winter's use. It will also be noted that the ground in this part of the country is never "too hard for hogs to root," so that the tubers will always be available for feeding purposes in this latitude from October to April, or as long as they last. They are especially valuable for stock feeding "purposes." They are "the best hog food known," and the very cheapest, it appears. They are well adapted to any soil that will grow corn or potatoes. They are well adapted to the wants and uses of the average farmer in South Carolina just now. The seed-roots can probably be obtained in any county in the State. Try them and report results.

No More Milk.

New York Sun.

"There is no more milk in the world," said an old gourmet as he sat at his luncheon at the Manhattan club. "It has gone, and not even a bubble of regret seems to mark the spot where it sank out of sight. Milk, the earliest staff of all generations, is now a thing unknown in polite circles. It's all cream now. It does not matter whether I dine here or in Texas or in California, everywhere the waiters ask: 'Will you take cream in your coffee?' and 'Will you have cream hot or cold?' The good old staple, milk, is no longer called by name. Even in Chicago they call it cream. Milk is tabooed. It has gone out of existence with the word 'woman,' the word 'undertaker,' the word 'dress' and a lot of other noble terms. Now it's always cream, lady, funeral director and gown wherever you go, even in Chicago. And yet the 'cream is often pale blue and thin, and if it was not served as cream I would swear it was milk, and darned bad milk at that."

Nearly 45 per cent. of the population of North Dakota, nearly 31 of Wisconsin and nearly 36 of Minnesota are of foreign birth. In Minnesota there are districts in which one might travel a whole day without hearing the English language spoken.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Perfectly restored by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums. Invisible, comfortable, and entirely different from all other devices. Sounds heard distinctly when all others fail. Book of proofs and testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York, sole depot. Mention this paper.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

DID YOU GET YOURS

There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

5-2-95 4t

H. H. H.

SCREENS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

WINDOW SCREENS

NEATLY FIXED TO SLIDE UP AND DOWN AT WILL.

Also Screen Doors

WITH SPRING HINGES AND FIXTURES.

Call and see. Have your house fixed and enjoy the summer free from

—FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 18
ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 25

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 18
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 25

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, May 14
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 21

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES

Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Highest Quality of All.

Columbia Bicycles

The Standard for All.

Have you feasted your eyes upon the beauty and grace of the 1895 Columbias? Have you tested and compared them with all other makes? Only by such testing can you know how fully the Columbia justifies its proud title of the "Standard for the World." $100

Hartford Bicycles, next-best in quality, sell for $80 and $60; $50 for boys' and girls' sizes.

POPE MFG. CO.

General Offices and Factories,

HARTFORD, Conn.

BRANCH STORES:

Boston, San Francisco, New York, Providence, Chicago, Buffalo.

AN ART CATALOGUE of these famous wheels free at any Columbia Agency, or will be mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,** FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

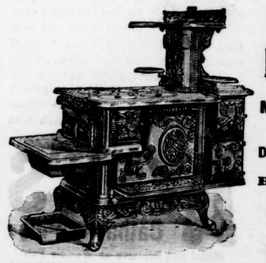
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	7:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:59 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:10 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:29 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:25 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 42 Daily.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

‡Daily except Monday. †Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL.

Madison Avenue and 58th Street, NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. **American Plan**

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.

FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, Jr., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
April 11, 1895 6t. Administrator

Land Mortgage Sale.

The undersigned Mortgagees, with the written consent of the mortgagor, A. E. Shaw, and pursuant to power of sale contained in the mortgage executed to secure the purchase money of the hereinafter described land, bought by him of them, registered in Cumberland County Register's Office, in Book T, No. 3, page 508, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday the 25th of May, 1895. Fifty Acres of Land on the Wilmington Road, west side of the Cape Fear River 2½ miles south of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, N. C., adjoining the home place of the undersigned. For particular description see the said mortgage deed. Terms cash.

ELIZABETH A. SHAW,
HARRIET L. SHAW,
Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., 25th April, 1895—5t

Land and Immigration Agency.

Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME, that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty.

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Ad. of Church Bernard.

Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

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